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## WAR, AND RUMOURS OF WAR.

ALL seems to be going well in China. When the last mail arrived, a general action was expected every day, the English troops were in excellent health, and in admirable condition generally, and the natives seemed by no means ill-disposed towards us. Since then a telegram has reached London from St. Petersburg by which it appears that the news received in that city from China confirms all that had been supposed as to the goodwill of the Celestials towards their English invaders. Even in Pekin—above all in Pekin, we should, perhaps, say—the more liberal among the inhabitants were inclined to view the approach of the Anglo-French expedition with any thing but distrust; understanding, no doubt, that it is against the blind and cruel Government of China, and not against the Chinese people, that our arms are directed.

The battle of the Volturno has been a great and decisive success for Garibaldi, and the King of Naples is now, in reality, as completely disposed of as he was supposed to be when, a few weeks since, he made such a rapid retreat from his capital. It was thought then that his Majesty was as cowardly as he had proved himself to be cruel; but it appears that he does not possess every quality than can disgrace a man.

The difference between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government has now evidently been made up, at least for a time. Whether the breach has been thoroughly healed may still be doubted, and in the meanwhile, whatever we may think of Garibaldi's remarks on the French Emperor's policy, and especially on his "tail of straw" (remarks, in all probability, never intended for publication), it is prudent to remember that those most likely to be well informed on the subject do not consider the part played by the French Emperor in Italy as by any means at an end.

It must, indeed, be admitted that the conduct of Napoleon III. in the present critical aspect of European and Eastern affairs is most suspicious. When, we should like to know, is the French army coming back from Syria, where it is now no longer wanted? About the same time, we fancy, as the other French army returns from Rome, where its numbers appear to be increased in proportion as the need for its presence diminishes; in other words, as the song of "Malbrook" says, "Ne sait quand reviendra!" We do not say that the French have seized Syria to have and to hold for all eternity, as, under similar circumstances, they seized Algiers. But there is no one

to fight them, the country is peaceable, justice has been done upon all the leaders and chief participants in the recent massacres; and still the French General is reported to be seeking work for his idle hands to do. At all events, there are no signs of the expedition being recalled; and the French

tration of punishment to all who deserved it as the busy, meddling Lord Dufferin.

Our allies seem determined that their troops shall do a little slaying in Syria, even if they murder the people they have been sent to protect; and, whatever happens, it will be seen that they will not return just yet to France; for there are great things to be accomplished in Italy, in Venetia, in Hungary, and on the Danube; and, if on the Danube, then in European Turkey, and, by a natural and unavoidable consequence, in the Turkish empire generally.

We listen to what Cavour is saying; let us rather look to what Napoleon is doing. The former assures us (as he assured us once before) that no attack on Venetia is contemplated, and that no notion of a cession of territory to France is or can be entertained by Sardinia. One would think from the indignation of Cavour that it was not Sardinia but some other country that purchased French co-operation with a province, handing over a young Princess as a pledge that the contract would be fulfilled on one side, if France, on the other, would perform her part of the bargain, and pick a quarrel at the earliest opportunity with Sardinia's powerful enemy. Cavour may speak the truth; it suits every one's purpose to do so occasionally; but it is a strange thing that, by his own account, the rumours of an intended cession of territory to France in the South should have proceeded alike from the Mazzinian party in Sicily and from the Austrian Government at Vienna. In addition to this curious coincidence, we hear from the same excellent authority that the English Government has been asking Sardinia for explanations on the subject of this very probable territorial barter.

Moreover, we find Austria making vast preparations for the defence of her threatened territory at a time when she cannot afford to spend one farthing of money uselessly, thereby showing that there is no pretence about the matter, but that she fully believes in the hostile intentions of Sardinia; while France, who has really no further work for her army at Rome, or none that could not be performed by a much smaller corps than now occupies the Eternal City—(Is the occupation also to be eternal, we wonder?—is increasing her Roman army every day, and, what is still more remarkable, is strengthening it with heavy artillery and every kind of siege apparatus, including, of course, an efficient body of engineers. Even if the Pope were in danger, instead of being in perfect security,



AGOSTINO DEPRETIS, PRO-DICTATOR OF SICILY.

papers, the faithful echoes, for the most part, of their Sovereign's wishes, are saying plainly enough that Fuad Pacha need not have been in such a hurry to execute the distinguished miscreant who lately fell beneath the headsman's scimitar, and that the French were quite as capable of enforcing the adminis-



ADVANCED BARRICADE AT THE OLD ROMAN GATE, SANTA MARIA, NAPLES.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

*The Moniteur* says:—

The affairs of Syria have entered a new phase. Military action will now succeed the moral influence which has hitherto been exercised by our troops. Some other chiefs of the Druses have been arrested and tried at Beirut. The Kaimakan of the Druses is now among the prisoners. These measures have produced a kind of panic among the Druses of the Mountain, and their attitude is more undecided. Measures have been taken for the protection of the French twist-manufacturers. The wisdom and the energy of the chiefs of the Franco-Turkish army allow us to hope that the moment approaches when a solution, dearly bought, will be the reward of so many efforts.

## SPAIN.

The Queen has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon in reply to that left by his Majesty at Port Mahon.

A Royal ordinance decrees the payment of an annual pension of 540,000 reals for life to the Duke of Parma.

## PRUSSIA.

Baron von Schleinitz has addressed a fresh despatch to Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, on the affairs of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. This despatch states that Prussia will soon be obliged to give her serious attention to these questions, and instructs Baron Werther to claim the co-operation of Austria.

The nomination of eighteen new life members of the Chamber of Nobles in Prussia, and the grant to several towns of the right to be represented in the Upper Chamber, have produced a considerable sensation in the country. The organ of the feudal party, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, denied only the day before the decree was issued that there was any question of such a measure. The nominations which have been made are, however, not sufficient to assure to the Government a majority in the Upper Chamber, but they will weaken the Opposition, and give greater force and authority to the Liberal party.

## AUSTRIA.

The *Frankfort Journal* says that a movement of troops is proceeding on a vast scale in Austria, but with as little noise as possible so as not to excite suspicion. Heavy trains full of soldiers and war materials are forwarded by night and pass through the capital without stopping. The *Universal Gazette* says that 20,000 men have been forwarded to Italy since the invasion of the Marches by Piedmont, and that orders have been sent to the directors of the Southern Railway to make preparations for the transport of 15,000 per day during the week. An officer of the Imperial navy has been placed in the lighthouse of Trieste in order to take cognisance of all vessels in sight, and orders, it is stated, have been issued to the commander on the seaboard to fire upon any suspicious vessels, even though carrying the Sardinian flag, which should approach too near the coast. All the Austrian ships of war which were in the Syrian and Neapolitan waters have returned to Pola, where they are concentrated under the command of the Archduke Maximilian.

The Austrian Government has ordered all the lights on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia to be extinguished. The garrisons in these provinces are being considerably reinforced.

A telegram from Vienna says:—"Count Giorgi has been sent to Bosnia in the quality of Agent and Consul-General of Austria, with orders to make a report on the political state of affairs in that province."

The insurrection which has been so long threatening an explosion in Hungary may be said to have commenced. In the great forest Bakony, in the Carpathian mountains, and in the steppes of the counties of Raab, Mosony, and Soprony, guerrilla bands have appeared. These bands chiefly consist of the young men who have fled from their homes to avoid being taken in the extraordinary levy for the army which the Viennese Government has ordered to be made. These guerrilla bands are armed with muskets and swords which were buried or otherwise secreted after the suppression of the Revolution of 1848, and also with—*en attendant* more suitable weapons—the *fokos*, which is a hatchet with a long handle. The Viennese Government has sent troops in pursuit of these bands, but its chief hope is that they will not long be able to obtain food.

## RUSSIA.

Several petitions from the provinces of the Baltic, praying for a constitutional organisation, have been presented to the Emperor at St. Petersburg. His Majesty, having already made concessions of that kind to those provinces, formed a commission charged to prepare the draught of a provincial constitution for his approval.

## TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Turkish Government, as we learn by a letter from Constantinople of the 29th ult., has contracted a loan of 30,000,000 piastres with the bankers of Constantinople, giving the customs revenue at Beyrouth as security.

According to advices from Bucharest, Prince Couza has appointed a diplomatic agent to Turin. It is believed that the Porte will protest against this appointment, because it has always claimed the exclusive right of representing the Danubian Principalities in foreign countries.

The last number of the *Vekaiia* of Teheran, the official journal of the Persian Court, announces the accomplishment of an important measure, that as many as 30,000 nomadic families, who used to live partly by trafficking in oxen, partly by brigandage, have been induced to establish themselves as colonists in villages built at the cost of the Crown, on the right bank of the Arras (ancient Araxes) and in the plains of Mogane. These families belong to the warlike tribe of the Chahsevane, which for centuries have been the terror of the peaceful populations, and especially of caravans. By becoming sedentary, these families, who consist of about 150,000 individuals, will render great service to agriculture. The military chief (sirdar), Aziz Khan, powerfully aided the Government in inducing them to become colonists, and he has been generously recompensed by the Shah.

## SYRIA.

Letters from Damascus state that, since the departure of Fuad Pacha from that city, the Mussulmans have resumed their misdeeds, and killed twenty Christians. The remainder are emigrating, and their number so increases at Beyrouth that they are crowded together like sheep. At Latakia the Mussulmans are furious against the Christians, and load them with curses and insults. Some of them recently threw a letter before the door of the Russian Consul, couched as follows:—"Cursed Consul! Dog that you are! We will soon make you perish, with all the Christians of this town." The Consul complained to the Pacha of Tripoli, but obtained no redress, and he then laid the matter before the Pacha of Beyrouth.

A communication from Salonica in the *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg says:—

The Turks no longer disguise that their project is to kill all the Giaours, and possess themselves of their property, and that they are only waiting for a signal to do so. At Vitoia and other towns they meet in mosques at night to deliberate on the manner in which the massacre of the infidels is to be accomplished, and they make the most fanatical of their body take oaths to execute what may be resolved on. In a village called Perlebe, the Imam recently read a prayer for the repose of the souls of the martyrs of the Mohammedan faith who were executed in Syria, and after he had done so the populace raised vociferations and savage cries. This caused the Christians to dread that the day of the threatened massacre had arrived.

The number of persons who have suffered punishment in Damascus up to the date of the last advices is 70 hanged, 115 shot, 147 sentenced to hard labour for life, 248 banished, 186 sentenced to hard labour for a term, making a total of 766, besides 83 condemned to death by default, liable to be killed without further trial, and those who are in prison.

## AMERICA.

The *New Orleans Picayune* understands that letters of the highest authority have been received in New Orleans from Havannah which leave no room to doubt that something serious is pending between pain and Mexico. They assert positively that an expedition of not

less than 20,000 men is actually being fitted out at Havannah for Vera Cruz.

The Neapolitan Minister has taken leave of the United States' Government, his diplomatic functions having been terminated by the recent revolutionary events in his own country.

The *New York Times* of the 27th of Sept. says:—

If we are to place reliance upon a telegram received from New Orleans, General Walker and Colonel Rudler are not, after all, to be shot. The schooner *Taylor*, from Truxillo, has arrived there, and reports that they are both safe, and will return to the United States by the next vessel. And we have further the extraordinary statement that both would have been released immediately had they claimed American citizenship or British protection; and, furthermore, that the British had declared that they would not permit them to be executed.

It is believed that another disaster occurred on Lake Michigan on the night the *Lady Elgin* was lost. The schooner *St. Mary*, which left Chicago on the same day for Cedar River, with eight men and several lady-passengers on board, has not since been heard of.

A slaver, the *Storm King*, had arrived at Norfolk, in charge of a prize crew from the United States' cruiser *San Jacinto*. When captured she had 619 negroes on board, all of whom were landed at Monrovia.

## CHINA.

Advices have been received at St. Petersburg from Pekin to the commencement of July. The insurrection in China was gaining ground, especially in the eastern maritime provinces. The militia had been called out in Pekin and its environs. Discontent prevailed everywhere.

The inhabitants of Pekin were favourably disposed towards the English, and desired their presence at Pekin. This was caused by reports that the English who disembarked at Focheli had not ill-treated the natives.

A corps of 6000 men had been dispatched from Pekin against the English, and 10,000 soldiers had been sent in another direction.

## THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

## THE SICILIES.

Two most important events have to be recorded this week—the signal defeat of the Neapolitan army by Garibaldi (of which we give details elsewhere), and the occupation of Naples by Sardinian troops, under the personal command of King Victor Emmanuel. This step was preceded by a manifesto, addressed by the King to the people of Southern Italy, explaining the line of policy he has followed. The Piedmontese Government is said to have declared that it has no hostile feeling to Francis II. personally, but that its act is a necessary consequence of the principle of Italian unity which will henceforth be its guide. Garibaldi had previously sent imploring the King to visit Naples, and to bring fourteen or fifteen thousand men with him. Twenty-five thousand, we believe, have gone, with numerous artillery. The remainder of the Sardinian army, in presence of the large concentration of Austrian troops on the Venetian frontier, will take up positions in Romagna and the Duchies, and, in order to give freedom to their movements, the national guard will alone undertake the garrison duty of fortresses of the second rank.

The *Opinione* of Turin of the 5th says:—"The King takes the command of the army to complete the great enterprise of the foundation of a strong kingdom—the Kingdom of Italy. This generous act of the Monarch will accelerate the completion of the work by the unity of command, and turn to the best purpose the great results obtained in Southern Italy by General Garibaldi, and by the bands of volunteers who henceforth will be part of the Italian Army. Vice-Admiral Persano leaves this evening for Naples."

It is stated—under reserve—that three great Powers—Prussia, Russia, and Austria—have protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the Neapolitan territory. This looks serious, especially as, according to the Vienna correspondent of the official *Dresden Journal*, Russia is on the point of recalling her Ambassador from Turin.

The Marquis de Palavicini accepted the office of Pro-Dictator of Naples. His first act was to request Mazzini to leave Naples; and the Republican accordingly took his departure from the city.

## ROME.

A courier from St. Petersburg has arrived at the Russian Legation at Rome. He is the bearer of despatches from his Government advising the Pope not to quit Rome, nor to pronounce any excommunication, but for the present to confine himself to protesting against the invasion by Sardinia. The Austrian Cabinet, although severely censuring the Sardinian invasion of the Papal States, declares the utter impossibility of intervening otherwise than in the ordinary diplomatic way. The Spanish Government has demanded the assembling of a Congress of the Catholic Powers, similar to that held at Gaeta in 1849, with the object of guaranteeing the integrity of the estates of the Holy See. The French Cabinet, although admitting the expediency of assembling a Congress, has nevertheless stated that the territorial changes caused by the late events in Italy would render it necessary to refer the Roman question to a Congress of the great Powers.

The French occupy Viterbo, Velletri, Civita Vecchia, Castellana, Tivoli, Palestina, Frascati, Albano, and Valsmontone.

It is asserted that the Pope has refused a pecuniary indemnity offered by Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

The report of Major Reilly states that the loss of the Irish battalion in the fight at Spoleto was only three killed and ten wounded. The Papal Government is making fresh enrolments, and promises large rewards. The Papal troops who still remain faithful are concentrated at Tivoli.

It is said that M. Merode will be dismissed.

## cession of Italian territory to France.

Count Cavour has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that there existed no public document or private treaty, that no conversations or negotiations had taken place, and that no Power had ever made any propositions or demands involving the cession of a single inch of Italian soil. Count Cavour further said that the fact that the news concerning a treaty for the cession of Sardinia, of which the journals had spoken, was simultaneously sent from Vienna and Palermo was sufficient to show its falsity and to explain its double origin.

## THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

An allocution was delivered by the Pope in a Consistory of Cardinals held on September 28.

His Holiness said he detested and deplored the conduct of Piedmont, and her guilty invasion of the Papal States. He spoke with emotion of the brave soldiers who died in his defence, and had the firm hope that they had obtained eternal peace and blessedness. He reproved and condemned in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attacks of the King and Government of Piedmont. He declared their acts to be null and of no effect. He protested, and would not cease to protest, in order to maintain entire the civil power enjoyed by the Roman Church. The Pope further said that the support of foreign assistance against criminal invasion was still to be desired, and recalled the reiterated declarations made by one of the most powerful Princes of Europe. His Holiness thus continued:—"Whilst, however, we have for a long time been expecting such a result, we are most painfully affected in seeing the authors and abettors of this invasion advance as far as the walls of our capital, as though they had the assurance that no one would oppose them. In presence of such a perilous position we see ourselves forced, even against our will, to the sad necessity of occupying ourselves with the measures to be taken for the protection of our dignity." The Pope then deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and, above all, its detestable application to the Roman question. He called upon all the Princes of Europe to examine seriously what great and innumerable evils are comprised in the detestable event which he deplored, and said that if such an odious violation of international law were not entirely nullified there would no longer be left any force and security to any legitimate right. "All Sovereigns," his Holiness said, "should be convinced that their cause is intimately

now that the intentions of the Sardinians respecting him are clearly known, there is no place that General Goyon could lay siege to from Rome; and it has been declared over and over again by the Emperor that, in case of hostilities, the French army would not leave the precincts of the city.

We are afraid, for our part, that the French are prepared, not, perhaps, to aid Garibaldi in the revolutionary projects by which he hopes to overthrow the empire that still holds Venice with an iron grasp, but to stand, by encouraging him, and ready to slip in, as occasion may offer, for a share in the plunder. Sardinia, doubtless, will not declare war against Austria any more than she did against Naples; but Garibaldi will invade Austrian territory, and Sardinia will confine herself to protesting against it, even if she does that. Any revolution in Austria that is begun in the south-eastern provinces (and it is there, as we are now told, that the flag of insurrection will first be raised) must spread to Turkey, many of the Austrian and Turkish populations in the Danubian provinces being of the same race, speaking the same language, and nourishing the same aspirations. When once the Christians of Turkey begin to rise the Turkish empire will soon be convulsed from one end to the other, and there will be a fine game to play in Syria for any unscrupulous Sovereign who happens to have a European army on the spot. In the name of humanity such a Sovereign, with such means at his command, might seize all Syria and all Egypt; and we know that since the time of the first Napoleon France has always entertained the project of establishing a strong influence, if not of founding a great dominion, in the East.

These surmises may be incorrect; but there would be greater chances of peace, and the movements of the French Emperor would be less open to suspicion, if he were to diminish instead of augmenting the army of Rome, and if he would recall the army of Syria altogether.

## AGOSTINO DUPRETIS, PRO-DICTATOR OF SICILY.

In the year 1848, when the establishment of the Sardinian Constitution opened a new path for talent, Agostino Dupretis, an advocate, whom the city of Bruni had elected to a seat in the Second Chamber, began to attract attention by the extent of his information and the energy of his eloquence. So rapidly did he rise to distinction that in the following year he was elected to the Second Presidency, an honour which was conferred on him on two subsequent occasions. Since the year 1848 he has been, without intermission, a member of the Turin Parliament, having long sat as the representative of Bruni, and in the last Session as the deputy for Stradella. He belongs to the party of the Left, to which Cavour first lent his adhesion, when he came forward as the supporter of a national policy. Dupretis, who is a clear and fluent speaker, was always listened to with especial attention when he addressed the Assembly on administrative affairs, respecting which his knowledge is extensive. As a member of the Council for the Management of Railways he gave evidence of his vast knowledge and experience. In December of last year he was appointed Governor of Brescia, which post he, however, resigned in April, 1860, on account of his disapproval of the separation of Savoy and Nice. Garibaldi's triumph in Palermo was succeeded by considerable derangement in the internal affairs of Sicily; and it became evident that the only means of restoring order was to dismiss La Farina, and to place the direction of affairs in the hands of an energetic and competent man. Both these steps were taken, and, at about the end of July, Dupretis was placed at the head of the Government, as Garibaldi's representative. Hitherto he has conducted affairs with the best results, and he has succeeded in checking the intrigues which had sprung up among the Government employees and party leaders. Dupretis is a man of simple manners, and extremely accessible: he sets apart one day in the week (Monday) for the reception of every person who may have any representation to make to him. During the short interval he has been in office he has found leisure to draw up plans of law relating to municipal and provincial government and coinage, and his attention is now engaged on some questions relating to public education and customs duties.

## ADVANCED BARRICADE, SANTA MARIA.

The gateway represented in our Engraving is an old Roman arch in the suburbs of Santa Maria, a town which has borne so distinguished a part in the great operations of Garibaldi against Capua; and it was here that the followers of the General constructed the first advanced barricade. While the Royalists occupied their formidable works on the right bank of the Volturno, and so held the whole course of the river from San Clemente to Cajazzo with masked batteries, redoubts, and drawbridges, including the fortress of Capua itself, the Garibaldian force was principally concentrated at Maddaloni, the left wing stretching from Santa Maria to Aversa: the first of these places being strongly fortified and occupied by General Milvitz with the Sicilian Brigade, two Tuscan regiments, and Balbi's Carabiners; and the latter (protected by a canal) by Major Corte, with the volunteers of Basilicata. The right wing, covered by the mountains, extended from Dentici, occupied by Bixio, to San Salvatore. Apparently on account of its position with respect to San Angelo, where the batteries commanding the course of the river had been erected, Santa Maria was one of the principal points where a large force was concentrated, and here Garibaldi himself frequently remained. "It was here that he was seen much agitated, thoughtful, his face blackened by exposure to the sun," on the day when the orders were given for all to be pushed on towards the Volturno; and it was at the arches of Santa Maria that one of the divisions of the Neapolitan army was to attack the position of the Garibaldians while the others were to pursue the Consular-road and fall upon them in the rear. This movement was nearly effected, notwithstanding that the Garibaldians had defended the fields outside the village with redoubts, ditches, and barricades and although the population prepared for defence. The Royalists crossed the arches of the railway, chasing the Garibaldians before them until they arrived near the Campan Amphitheatre. This was at eight o'clock in the morning, and, but for the arrival of Garibaldi himself, the affair might have terminated ill for the troops who occupied Santa Maria; but, once on the scene, the General immediately ordered Malenchi's regiment to leave the town by the rear, and occupy the fields which the Royalists had to cross. Thus, between the railway and the road, with an opposing column on either side, the Neapolitan troops were completely surrounded, and the 7th Regiment of Chasseurs reduced to thirty-five men, who were made prisoners. It was noon before the battle turned in favour of the Garibaldians; but fresh battalions and guns arrived from Caserta and Naples; 5000 men were added to their number, which then amounted to 15,000, and Garibaldi himself seemed to be present everywhere: he still kept a reserve of 2000 men, in case of any opportunity for entering Capua. In the meantime Bixio had driven back the Royalists at the bridge of La Valle, behind the hills of Maddaloni, and Colonel Corte had kept the enemy in check from forcing a passage by San Famaro. The prisoners and wounded, who arrived in great numbers at Santa Maria, were immediately sent on by railway to Caserta. By four p.m. the Neapolitans were flying in all directions, and Garibaldi's troops had occupied the edge of the wood about half a mile from Capua. It was reported that during the engagement the King commanded in person, dressed in plain clothes, and that he was continually seen under fire.

THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF RZESZOW have just cited by default L. Kossuth, Ex-Dictator of Hungary, Sigismondo and Simon Zulawski, and Emilie Zulawska, née Kossuth, on the application of Adrian Amalrik and the three County Mailly, to come and pay the sum mortgaged in their names in the estates of Sendisrow, which have just passed into other hands.

bound up with ours. In coming to our aid they will provide equally for the preservation of their own rights." His Holiness concluded by saying that he had no doubt that the Catholic Princes and peoples would come to the assistance of the Father of the Faithful, who is attacked by the papal arms of a degenerate son.

In publishing the allocution the *Constitutionnel* remarks:—"What strikes us in this document is—first, some unlooked-for insinuations concerning the French policy; and then the still more inexplicable silence respecting the protection with which we cover the patrimony of St. Peter. But, in our opinion, that which in some way compensates for this reticence is the wise resolution which the Holy Father appears to have taken to remain in Rome, under the protection of that great Catholic nation whose intentions, but not whose services, may be mis-construed."

### THE BATTLE OF THE VOLTURNO.

The principal details of this important engagement are as follow:—

It appears that the Royal troops were advantageously posted on the right bank of the Volturno, where they had erected formidable works of defence. From San Clemente to Cajazzo that side of the river bristled with guns skilfully masked, strongly constructed redoubts, barricades, and abatis. An entrenched camp of 20,000 chosen troops, stimulated by rewards, were protected by or protected these works.

Maddaloni formed the basis of Garibaldi's operations. His left wing extended from Santa Maria to Aversa, and was protected by a deep canal which intersects this part of the country. Major Corte, with the volunteers from Basilicata, occupied the position at Aversa, and General Milwitz commanded at Santa Maria, which was strongly fortified. The head-quarters were at Caserta. The right wing extended from Dentici to Sia Salvatore; the former extremity being held by General Bixio, the latter by San Lenero. Mont San Angelo, which commanded the course of the Volturno, formed the key of Garibaldi's position, and was the object of his own especial attention. No less than twenty guns were placed on this height. On the evening of the 30th ult. there was great agitation amongst both armies, and everything announced that early next day some decisive action would take place. Accordingly, at six o'clock on Monday week, 15,000 Royalist troops, of whom 5000 were cavalry, marched out of the Capua under the command of General Palmieri. General Nigri commanded the artillery, which consisted of five batteries. General Ritucci acted as commander-in-chief. At the same time a body of 5000 marched upon Maddaloni, with a view of taking the Garibaldians in the rear and cutting off their retreat. Another force numbering 1000 left Piana with a view of crossing the Volturno below Cajazzo and debouching by San Lucio. At half-past six a sharp fire of musketry began, which was soon drowned in the louder roar of the artillery. By eight the Neapolitans under General Ritucci had pushed their way up to Santa Maria; but whilst executing this movement Garibaldi sent from San Tamaro, on his left, the regiment of Malenchini, ordering it to pass by Santa Maria and occupy the ground which the Royalists had to traverse. The Royalists were thus placed between two fires; and, being shut in by the railroad and the highway, they suffered severely. The 7th Royal Regiment of Chasseurs were entirely destroyed except 35 men. Three times the position of the Garibaldians was taken and retaken at the bayonet's point. The combat was bloody, fierce, and obstinate, and but little quarter was given on either side. The sword or bayonet often completed what the gunshot wound left imperfect. The day was a magnificent one; and, with the exception of the rattle of the musketry and the roar of the cannon, the fight was carried on on both sides without any shouting or uproar. At noon victory began to declare itself in favour of the Garibaldians. Fresh battalions and artillery arrived from Caserta and Naples, which took part in the action. At the beginning there were only 10,000 Garibaldians engaged, but by these new arrivals were augmented to 15,000. Garibaldi himself was everywhere watching the various phases of the combat, and prepared, with 2000 men he had in reserve, to throw himself into Capua the moment the opportunity should present itself.

Behind the heights of Maddaloni, where Bixio commanded, the fight was also desperate. The Royalists had several times taken the position, but they were often beaten back. The Affanti column prevented the Royalists from crossing the river at San Lucio, whilst Colonel Corte with the Lucanian and Calabrian volunteers supported his combatants at Santa Maria and checked the Royal troops, who tried to force their way by San Tamaro, on which side the Garibaldians had been weakened by the movement to the right of General Malenchini. Five guns were taken, and numerous wounded prisoners were brought to Santa Maria, whence they were sent to Caserta by the railway. A great number of officers were wounded or killed. Colonels Dunne and Corrao were wounded early in the fight. The Anglo-Sicilian battalion, commanded by Colonel Dunne, suffered terribly, but the officers never quitted their posts. The battery of San Angelo suffered severely. The fields were strewed with the wounded, the dead, and dying. At two o'clock the Garibaldians resumed the offensive, and at six the Neapolitans were driven across the Volturno, and entered Capua in precipitation. On the heights of Caserta 2000 prisoners were taken with their arms and baggage.

The *Patrie* mentions that a corps of Bavarians, which had got separated from the Royal troops, were pursued into the hills above Caserta Nuova by Bixio and a troop of Calabrians. It was resolved to give no quarter, the Calabrians being urged on by a spirit of vengeance against these foreigners. In the midst of the fight they are said to have thrown away their muskets as too cumbersome, and rushed upon the enemy, whom they poniarded to the cry of "Viva Italia!"

The correspondent of the *Presse* says:—"At Santa Maria a squadron of hussars or dragoons was literally annihilated by a discharge of grape. The number of prisoners is very great. Some estimate them even as high as 6000. The loss of the Garibaldians in wounded has been considerable, but the deaths are proportionately few. Colonel Spangaro distinguished himself greatly, having retaken all the positions which the Royalists had forced and captured seven of the guns. The Hungarian hussars displayed great bravery, having twice rode down the Royalist infantry in the midst of a storm of bullets."

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa estimates that 20,000 effective troops were engaged on the King's side, and 12,000 on the Garibaldian. The loss of the former in killed and wounded was 3000—of the latter 1200. King Francis II. was himself present at the battle in plain clothes, and was seen several times where the battle raged. Garibaldi was, as usual, in the thick of the fight. According to the correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, it was the division of General Bixio which decided the victory in favour of the Garibaldians.

The following from the *Patrie* conflicts with Turin letters of Oct. 5, which represent Francis II. as having made his last effort, and say that the victory of October 1 had cut off communication with Capua and Gaeta:—"Despatches from Naples inform us that on October 4 Garibaldi in person directed a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Capua. He found that the line of the Volturno was still very strongly guarded, and that the Royal troops, in spite of their recent check, were in a position to defend themselves energetically. He went as far as the Treliaco Bridge, situated five kilometres above Capua, and found redoubts, protected by a numerous artillery, recently placed there, and which rendered it impossible to turn the place by the north. It was not known when the Dictator would be able to resume the offensive against Capua."

The Genoese journals publish the following official despatch of Nino Bixio:—

October 2, 5 45 p.m.

Yesterday I telegraphed to you that we had driven back the enemy. To-day we have made an end of it. Seven thousand prisoners are in our hands; their General is one of the number. We have had great good fortune in all our movements. On the first news from the camp there was great dismay in Naples, and fears were entertained for the safety of the town. Our (Piedmontese) infantry, the Bersaglieri, and the disposable artillery were instantly marched to Caserta. This reinforcement was not unavailing, and had full leisure to distinguish itself. The Garibaldians raised shouts of joy on seeing their brethren of Northern Italy, and the Neapolitans were frightened at the sight of those regular uniforms. The Piedmontese artillery

wrought wonders. It fired grapeshot at the rate of five shots in two minutes, and the result was frightful. The Bersaglieri vied with the Garibaldians, and these latter with the former; they vied as to which of them should sooner take possession of the most dangerous positions. The first result of the battle was this:—The Royal troops forced their way into our quarters, but they were driven back with heavy loss. Some thousands of them have by this time reached Naples, but unarmed, and under good escort. A General is among them; many officers also, of course. The second result is that after so terrible a defeat the Royal troops will not again have the whim of taking the offensive; nay, they will have great trouble in keeping on the defensive. The third result I need not tell you. At the moment I write it is perhaps accomplished by an army among whom the weariness and languor of a siege have been followed by the ardour of a recent victory. The dead and wounded on our side were not few, as may be expected from the severity of the action. Of our Genoese we have no very serious losses to deplore. Gaglardi, Fontana, and one of the Uzelli were wounded, all slightly. The same is reported of General Garibaldi.

Never believe anything of what they write to you about the numerous forces the Dictator may have at his disposal. His army, far from increasing, is greatly thinned. It is therefore impossible to expect great deeds from him before Gaeta. Certainly, if all the red-shirts which I see strutting proudly about the Toledo, with ponderous broadswords dangling after them, were, were, at Naples, at the camp before Capua, we should only have some delay, and some loss to complain of, as the number of these worthies is so great that they could rout the Royal troops by mere fistfights. The same is reported of General Garibaldi.

The Dictator has now issued a peremptory decree bidding all these people to join their respective corps. We shall see.

A Turin letter of October 7 in the *Press* says—apropos of the part taken by the Piedmontese Bersaglieri in the battle of Capua—that Garibaldi having asked for their assistance, the Marquis of Villamarina answered that he had no instructions, and that thereupon the battalions marched of their own accord.

### THE WARSAW MEETING.

If we are to believe a despatch from Berlin, received on Sunday, the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will go to Warsaw on the 22nd, accompanied by the foreign Ministers, Count Reichenberg and Baron Schleinitz. At the same time the Russian Government has ordered its representatives at Berlin, Vienna, and Turin, to attend at the meeting. All this tends to stamp the Warsaw affair as an intended special conference on the state of Italy; and at Vienna it is asserted that at the interview the basis of a programme for a future Congress on Italian affairs will be examined and afterwards submitted for approval to France and England. The *Journal de Genève* states that the question of Savoy and the neutrality of Switzerland will be discussed at the meeting.

*La Patrie* publishes the following:—"A great number of foreign journals, despite the denials already given, pretend again that his Majesty the Emperor of the French will attend the meeting at Warsaw. We think we may oppose to that assertion the most complete and formal denial."

According to a letter from Berlin, the Prussian Ministry "has proposed to the Prince Regent not to accept on this occasion any engagements binding upon Prussia, and the Prince Regent has consented thereto."

It is asserted that Russia, Prussia, and Austria will issue circular notes to their diplomatic representatives on the results of the interview at Warsaw.

### DON JUAN AND THE SPANISH THRONE.

The animadversions of the press upon the recent manifesto of Don Juan de Bourbon have elicited from that Prince a second letter, addressed to the editor of the *Times*. In this epistle he says:—

I disclaim, once for all, any intention of kindling a civil war in Spain. I believe firmly that the country is far from occupying the position which it ought. Its progress is the effect of the advancement of the age in which we live, and of the efforts of a great people who desire to be regenerated in spite of those who oppress them; for no one can represent the expansion of progressive ideas. The improvements in Spain are not what they ought to be; they are not what they would be if there existed in that country a liberal system, frankly accepted and faithfully observed. You will derive information on the liberty enjoyed in Spain from all the newspapers which are not in the pay of the Government, and from the hundred thousand men who are compelled to be soldiers against their will; of its credit from the Stock Exchanges of London and Amsterdam; of its toleration from the Jews, and from all the other foreigners who dissent from the Catholic religion. Of its prosperity you will be taught by its waste lands and the thousand enterprises which die for want of credit. To the efficacy of the colonial system the inhabitants of Cuba can testify, governed as they are by the laws of the Indies of the time of Philip II.; and, as to the goodness of the economical system, the oppressed contributors can say a word about that.

All political parties are preoccupied with the bad state of Spain. Except among the men in authority, the necessity of a change is in the conscience of every Spaniard. Any system would be preferable to the present one; and, if the reforms which the country requires are not made by the means of a legitimately-constituted Government, they will, sooner or later, be brought about after a period of anarchy and through torrents of blood.

My ambition is limited to the desire of contributing to the welfare of my country. For me the crown possesses no other attraction. In my infancy I was judged and expelled from my country; against the decrees of every tribunal there is an appeal. I do not promote revolution, I appeal to the Spanish people. If they, after hearing me, reject me, my future privacy will not be less cheerful from the consciousness of having performed my duty.

You believe that there is some contradiction between my legitimate rights, which you acknowledge, and the fact of my appealing to the people. That is not my opinion. Of every candidate qualifications are required. If, in order to be member of Parliament, General, President of a Republic, or merely elector even with the universal suffrage, some title is demanded, even if it be simply that of a citizen, I am of opinion that some qualification is also required of him who aspires to be King of the Spaniards. Napoleon III., in soliciting the votes of the French people, did not forget—nor did the electors forget—his family antecedents, its glory, and its traditions; those were his titles to present himself as a candidate. On the convenience of Italy and his personal position Victor Emmanuel has founded his claim to the Sovereignty of that country. I base my title on the rights which I represent, and on the national requirements. If I do not receive a hearing, a revolution and its consequences are imminent. It is from a sentiment of duty that I bring forward my pretensions and submit them to the people. I comply with my obligations and the dictates of my conscience, and I believe that I am consistent in my conduct.

I may commit an error in my mode of proceeding, but I can assert that I do not carry my desires further than for the public good; and I repeat that I am not guided by any other ambition, nor is it I who will promote a civil war.

**WHAT THE PRINCE WILL SEE AT NEW YORK.**—It is not too much to say, then, that the Prince of Wales will behold at the Academy ball an array of charming women such as the world cannot match. Their dresses and jewellery—manufactured expressly for this occasion—will form a most important item in the expense of the affair, which will cost altogether as much as a quarter of a million of dollars, and will be cheap at the price. It will show to our British cousins that, without a titled aristocracy, we can still make as fine a show, when we try, as any of the European Courts. Already the excitement among the queens of the fashionable world has commenced, and many are the conventions and congresses that have been held "up town" upon the all-absorbing topic of the hour. The Prince's ball, with all its pros and cons, is canvassed with much more spirit than the Presidential election, the ladies being far ahead of the politicians when a really important matter comes up. So we may as well be prepared for a great metropolitan sensation, and one that will exceed anything of the sort that has ever before been experienced in the United States.—*New York Herald*.

**MR. LINDSAY, M.P., IN THE UNITED STATES.**—Mr. Lindsay addressed the Boston Board of Trade on the 24th ult., and stated the object of his visit to the United States. He said that he did not visit the United States as a "diplomatist," much less as a "special envoy," as had been reported in some quarters; but he came there as a man of business, to converse with men of business, about commercial matters, in which both countries were deeply interested. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's speech it was resolved:—"That a committee of twelve be appointed to consider the various subjects presented to the government of this board by the Hon. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., namely, the liabilities of shipowners—the rule of the road at sea—collisions—signal-lights—the application of the British Foreign Deserts Act to the ships of the United States—offences committed on the high seas—the settlement of disputes relative to wages, &c.—the establishment of shipping offices—the rights of belligerents—the registering of British-built vessels—the coasting trade, &c."

Yesterday I telegraphed to you that we had driven back the enemy. To-day we have made an end of it. Seven thousand prisoners are in our hands; their General is one of the number. We have had great good fortune in all our movements. On the first news from the camp there was great dismay in Naples, and fears were entertained for the safety of the town. Our (Piedmontese) infantry, the Bersaglieri, and the disposable artillery were instantly marched to Caserta. This reinforcement was not unavailing, and had full leisure to distinguish itself. The Garibaldians raised shouts of joy on seeing their brethren of Northern Italy, and the Neapolitans were frightened at the sight of those regular uniforms. The Piedmontese artillery

### IRELAND.

**ORANGE OUTRAGES.**—The death of Thomas Murphy, one of the victims of the Orange fight near Lurgan, in July, has caused another Coroner's jury to be summoned, and has led to another verdict. The evidence showed what is notorious—that Orange and other party displays lead to much crime and frequent bloodshed. The jury, after recording the fact that Murphy died of wounds inflicted at Derrymacash, on the 12th of July, by some person or persons unknown, declare that "the peace of the country would be much promoted by the discontinuance of party displays of every kind."

**SECTARIAN SQUABBLING.**—In the Consolidated Chamber, on Friday week, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Kearney, parish priest of Avoca, county of Wicklow. The rev. gentleman desires to obtain the custody of five children, two of whom are at present in a proselytising institution called the "Birds' Nest," at Kingstown, and the remaining three in charge of their mother. The affidavit relied on the support of the application set forth that the father of the children, who died in June last, by his will appointed the Rev. Mr. Kearney the testamentary guardian of his children, and directed that they should be brought up in the Roman Catholic religion. A letter was read from a member of the committee of the institution referred to, stating that if the applicant gave satisfactory proofs that he was the appointed guardian of the children they should be given up to him; also a letter from the solicitor of the institution, in which it was alleged that the mother denied that her husband had made the will alluded to. It appeared, in answer to a question of the learned Judge, that there had been no effort to prove the will legally, and his Lordship observed that the applicant seemed to want to turn a court of law into an ecclesiastical court, relying, as he did, upon an unproved and disputed will. A conditional order was subsequently granted, and the case will come on for argument before the full Court of Common Pleas (from which court, contrary to the usual practice, the writ was sought) on the first day of the approaching term.

### SCOTLAND.

**CURIOSITY ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIEVING.**—At the conclusion of a jury case in the Sheriff Court, Perth, lately, Mr. Sheriff Barclay mentioned to the jury a very extraordinary fact which he had frequently observed—viz., that persons who commit acts of theft while labouring under the influence of drink almost invariably steal an article of one particular kind. For instance, the panel before them, who in his declaration stated that he committed the last theft when intoxicated, stood convicted for the fourth time. On two occasions he had stolen a shovel, on another occasion a pick, and lastly an axe. Another man he remembered was convicted a number of times, and the article he always stole was a spade, from which circumstance the Sheriff wittily designated him the "knight of spades;" and another poor man who was transported after about sixteen convictions never stole anything but a Bible in all his life.

**A CURIOUS GAME-LAW CASE.**—Last week, at East Linton, some amusement was caused, during the lull in the market, by the appearance of a hare, which ran for some time amongst the herds of cattle, pursued, of course, by the shepherds' dogs. A number of persons attending the market joined in the chase, and the hare, after leaping the wall, was killed on the public road by one of the dogs. A cattle-driver picked up the dead hare and carried it over the wall as a trophy, when two police constables immediately seized upon him for a breach of the game-laws, and were about to convey him to Haddington gaol, when several influential persons interfered, and, after a little altercation with the constables, succeeded in inducing them to allow the cattle-driver his liberty on giving his address.

**LATE HOURS COURTESY.**—A public meeting of the young men of Dollar was held on Wednesday week. A resolution, nearly in the following terms, was unanimously adopted by the meeting:—"That the young men comprising this meeting, conscious of the great evils resulting from meetings at late hours with the opposite sex, resolve that henceforth they will observe 'elders' hours' in the visitation of their sweethearts and female acquaintances."—*Edinburgh Courant*.

### THE PROVINCES.

**CHARGE OF INSUBORDINATION AGAINST A VOLUNTEER.**—We understand that the Captain of the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps has given directions for Mr. W. R. Mowll, one of the members of the corps, to be fined 5s. for insubordination, the circumstances under which the alleged infringement of military discipline took place being these:—A week or two since Mr. Mowll had a particular engagement at a certain hour on one of the compulsory drill evenings, and that prior to the muster he mentioned to his commanding officer that, although he should be able to be present at the commencement, he should be obliged to leave before drill finished. It does not seem from what can be gathered that any objection was raised by Capt. Wollerton at that time, but that on the evening in question, at the appointed hour, on Mr. Mowll applying for permission to retire, his application was refused, whereupon Mr. Mowll remarked that his engagement was so important that he must fulfil it at any risk, and then left the drill-ground. For doing so he has been fined 5s., which, however, he declines to pay unless it is legally enforced.

**ESCAPE OF THREE PRISONERS FROM HULL GAOL.**—The escape of three prisoners from Hull Gaol is recorded. With an old knife sharpened into the shape of a saw the prisoners managed to scrape through the iron bars which bound their prison window, and then, by the assistance of long ropes made out of "manilla," which it was their duty to prepare, they climbed over a wall 27 feet high. The manilla was stolen day after day, as the prisoners found opportunity, and the whole affair appears to have been the labour of weeks. With one of the men the labour has been ineffectual, for he was captured the day on which he made his escape; and to the hiding-place of the others the police are said to have a clue.

**PRIZE LABOURERS.**—An amusing scene took place at an agricultural meeting at Ludlow the other day. The Rev. Dr. Bowles, a clergyman belonging to the neighbourhood, delivered a speech, in which he called attention to the fact that the successful farm labourers, who entered the room for the purpose of receiving their rewards, were "huddled in and huddled out" with less respect than if they had been cattle out of the shovell. The rev. gentleman then sharply lectured the chairman upon his duty to the labourers. He ought, he said, to address them in the spirit of brotherhood, to teach them that a man's true greatness consisted in the performance of his duty, and that, although they were poor, they might be rich in good works. This surprising speech was greeted by cries of "No, no!" and expressions of disapprobation, followed by some remarks from Sir Charles Broughton, who stigmatized the clergyman's speech as an attempt to set class against class. Dr. Bowles sharply replied, and there the matter ended.

**FEROCIOUS OUTRAGE.**—Shortly before five o'clock on Monday morning a man named Stephen Lupton, a grocer and provision-dealer, of New Wortley, in the borough of Leeds, who also sells some descriptions of drugs, was awakened by hearing a knocking at the outer door of his house. The bedroom in which he slept was over his shop, and the shop communicated with his house. On looking out of the window he saw a neighbour at the door, a man named John Kenworthy, whose wife used to "char" for Lupton, he being an unmarried man. Lupton asked Kenworthy what he wanted, and he replied, "Some castor oil;" whereupon the former slipped on his clothes, went down stairs, and let the man into the house. After getting the oil and some other things, he turned round to reckon their value, when Kenworthy felled him to the ground by a heavy blow on the crown of the head. Lupton immediately tried to spring to his feet, but before he could do so he received another blow on the head. He managed, however, to get hold of the prisoner, and struggled with him as well as he could. In the dark Kenworthy broke away, and went up into Lupton's bedroom. Lupton got into the street, and succeeded in alarming the neighbours. He has received dangerous injuries, which were inflicted with a hatchet. The prisoner, Kenworthy, has been in embarrassing circumstances for some time, and it is supposed that he contemplated the robbery of Mr. Lupton as a means of immediate relief. His attack had evidently been premeditated, for he had made arrangements to leave his residence early on Monday morning, and he was actually engaged in preparing his furniture for removal when taken into custody by the police. He is only twenty-five years of age.

**SMUGGLING.**—On Saturday morning fifty-three tubs of smuggled spirits were taken off Straight Point, about two miles from Exmouth, by the preventive-men stationed there. Information had reached them a few days previous of some contraband spirits being in the neighbourhood, but they did not succeed in discovering the whereabouts of the tubs until Saturday morning. Those tubs had been taken in over the bar and dropped in what was, no doubt, considered a safe place.

**FORCERY.**—Mr. Robert White, of the firm of White Brothers, lace and hosiery manufacturers of Nottingham, was apprehended at Plymouth on Thursday week. The firm failed a few months ago, shortly after a disastrous fire upon the premises. Since the stoppage of the concern forges to a considerable amount have been discovered in the shape of forged acceptance, and a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner was issued in the hands of the police charging him with having forged an acceptance in the name of a Mr. Green, draper, Dudley, Staffordshire. There are other charges to be brought against the prisoner.

**THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY** in Alton Towers, which, up to the demise of the late Earl, had been devoted to the service of the Romish Church, has just been reopened for Protestant worship, according to the rites of the Church of England.

## YOUSSUF KARAM, THE MARONITE CHIEF.

THE recent events in Syria have been marked by one continued scene of cruelty and carnage, in which the Maronites have been slaughtered like helpless sheep, their houses burnt and pillaged, and their property destroyed. In only one instance has any one made a successful stand against the barbarians who were well-nigh gorged with the blood of their victims, and amongst the Christian population only one chief has been found capable either of inspiring his followers with courage, or of taking the command of any number of men willing to follow him in the defence of the common cause. He has, however, contrived to make himself respected both by



JEW OF BEYROUT.

Druses and Mussulmans. He fixed his quarters at Joughi, a little village straggling along the shore at the mouth of the Nahr-el-Kelp, where he has formed the head-quarters of a regular camp, from which he can command the mountain passes, as well as gain access to the open country. Here he remained, prepared for whatever desperate or daring deed might be necessary for the protection of his



YOUSSUF KARAM, THE ONLY MARONITE CHIEF WHO SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED THE DRUSES.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. LEGRAY.)

people or the discomfiture of their enemies. He had stern work to do, and, in the midst of a locality which abounds in ancient monuments and wild legends, set himself simply to the task he had undertaken with the single determination of a brave man. Youssuf is the son of a Sheik, a man who held something of a middle rank between the Emir and the common people, in a country where the accidents of birth are so frequently liable to be overcome by individual courage or sagacity. Since a man must either remain all his life a servant and drudge, or somehow attain the rank which his parentage has denied him, talents like those of the chief were the best qualifications for command. In consequence of these personal advantages Youssuf has become the

leader of the defensive war party, and, besides possessing the greatest influence amongst the Emirs, commands some ten thousand men who are ever ready to obey him. Singularly enough, it was he whom the Pacha of Beyrouth asked to protect the travellers from Tripoli and Alexandretta, so that the Turkish Government was at the same time strangling and murdering the Christians and placing itself under their protection. The personal character of Youssuf Bey seems to be peculiarly simple, but marked by extraordinary courage and address. He himself, in a straightforward, and therefore most un-Oriental, manner, recently narrated the following anecdote of one of his numerous escapes:

A man had been paid to assassinate him, and intro-

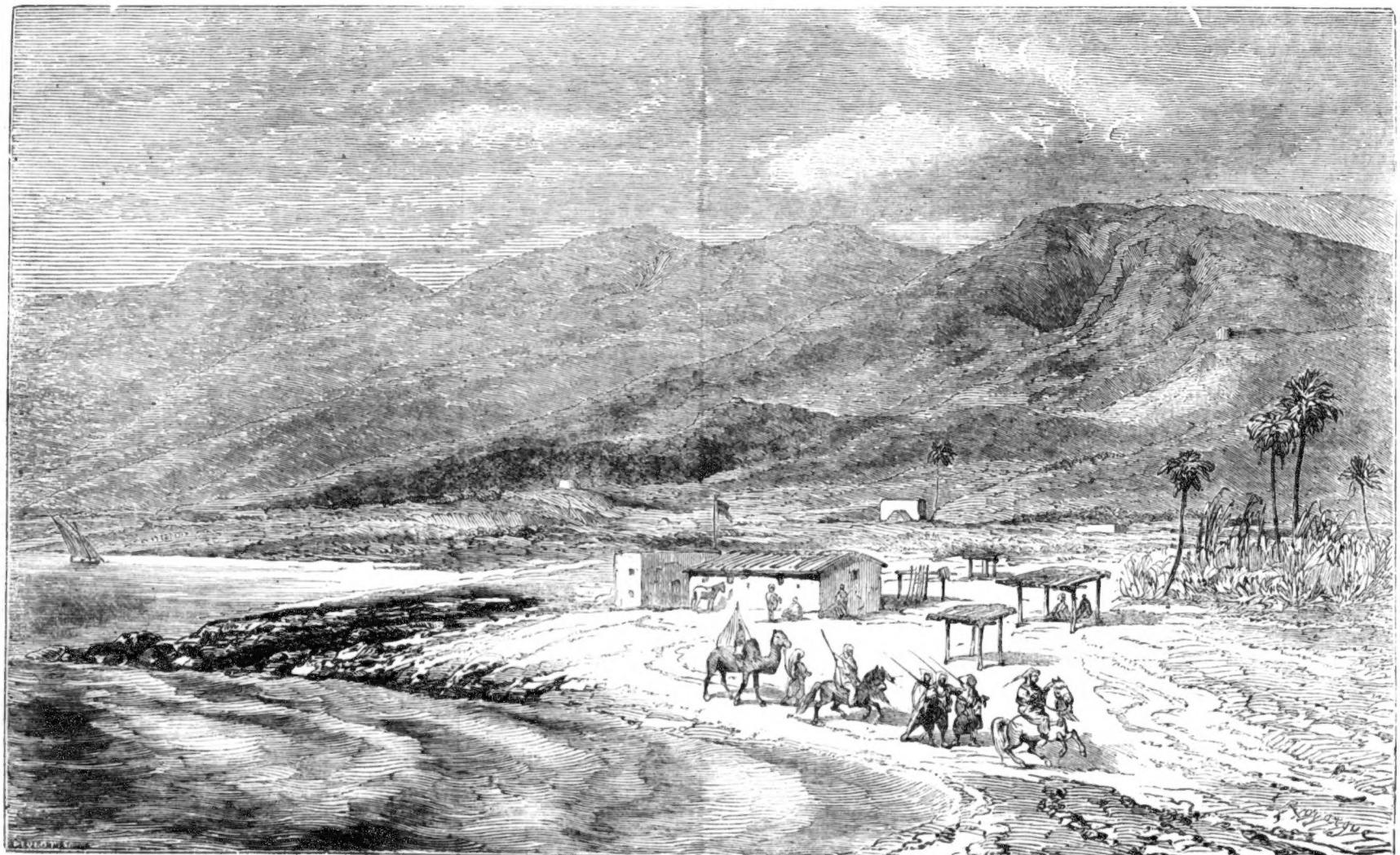
duced himself under the pretence of wishing to enter his service, but before he had fairly entered the apartment where he sought an audience the chief penetrated his designs, and immediately said to him, "I have the greatest confidence in your devotion; therefore return to the city, and pretend to have been ill-received by me; by this you will gain access to my enemies; go amongst them, listen to their plans, and come to me to-morrow evening, that I may learn the result of your inquiries." The man went away, and returned the next day at the hour indicated. The chief was quite alone, and the conspirator was instantly admitted. Seeing that they were alone, and believing that dead men could tell no tales, he actually revealed to Youssuf many of the plots which were



ALBANIAN SOLDIER.

being hatched against his life, prolonging his narration until the night grew dark enough to cover his attack. At length he suddenly drew his dagger and threw himself upon the already vigilant chief, who seized him instantly, and, pinioning his arms, called his attendants to his assistance.

"Confess your crime and ask pardon," said Youssuf, "or you shall be beheaded within an hour."



JOUGHI, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF YOUSSUF KARAM.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. E. LOCKROY.)

The wretch, half dead with fear, fell on his knees in an agony. The chief signed to his servants to release the assassin, and, recovering himself, said with dignity, "I am sufficiently avenged by the terror which you have already suffered." The man leaped to his feet, regarded the noble chief with a look of mingled doubt and astonishment, and, still not comprehending such a return for his baseness, darted from the room and fled into the country. It is probable, however, that Youssuf Karam will now be able, for a time at least, to rest on his laurels, since Fuad Pacha is still pursuing the policy which he went to Syria to carry out; and, although the probable results of the punishment of so many powerful chiefs were anxiously looked for, nothing has yet occurred to show that the plan was a mistaken one. By the latest news from Beyrouth we learn that most of the Druse Sheiks who had been sent for had presented themselves, probably believing that they were too powerful, or too influential, not to be protected by the European Governments; but they were immediately placed under arrest and detained in the barrack-square, where each one had a servant deputed to wait on him until the trials were instituted.

They came down without guarantee, doubtless supposing that the past occurrences would not be too severely dwelt upon. Fuad Pacha would give them no audience until they had all assembled in one of the large tents. The Christian Sheiks and some others occupied another tent, and everybody imagined that a conference would be held between the two parties. When all were assembled, however, the tent containing the Druses was quietly surrounded by the Turkish troops under Ismael Pacha (Kmety of Kars), and at once apprised that they must proceed under guard to the barrack-square. It was a dangerous scheme, for the Sheiks had brought numbers of their armed followers with them, amounting in all, perhaps, to some 300; but Kmety had placed one of his best battalions in readiness, and the retainers of the Sheiks were quietly told that they might go back to the mountains. On the 22nd ult. Fuad Pacha had left Beyrouth for Sidon; Kmety accompanied him with 2000 Turkish troops; and it is supposed that the expedition is intended to inflict punishment upon some of the Druses of Southern Lebanon, and at the same time to prevent the rest from escaping the French force. It is the intention of the French authorities to rebuild Deir-el-Kamar, and to restore the inhabitants, while a Government order has been published by Fuad Pacha confiscating all the lands and properties of the Druse Sheiks who refuse to present themselves at Beyrouth. These lands are to be sold, and the proceeds devoted to rebuilding the Christian villages.

The artist to whose faithful pencil we are



GENERAL BOSCO.

indebted for the view of Youssuf's head-quarters has, at the same time, depicted two of the representatives of those remarkable people, who are to be found in almost every Eastern city. Contrasted with each, other it may be jostling together on the pavement, where one may be sure the weakest goes to the wall, may be seen the Jew with his lank figure enveloped in a sad-coloured gaberdine, his sinewy throat bare, and a wide hat slouched over his sharp, grievous face; and the sprightly muscular Albanian of the Pacha's guard, with his bright dress, his bold face and bearing, and the consciousness of insolent power in his manner.

These things may now soon be somewhat changed, if there can really be any change in the undying manners of the Oriental people.

#### GENERAL BOSCO.

GENERAL Bosco, one of the most renowned commanders of the Neapolitan troops, has attained an influence in the army of Francis II. which is due alike to his great military skill and a courage which has been but rarely exhibited by his companions. The recent contest in Sicily sufficiently proves that the Neapolitan army was, considering its numbers, pitiable ineffective when brought against the volunteers of Garibaldi, a fact which may in a great measure be explained by the incapacity and cowardice of its officers. So greatly, indeed, did this influence the men that at length it only required a mere alarm of Garibaldi's coming to throw the advanced regiments into disorder, while few of the soldiers would remain to meet the first charge of the enemy, preferring either to make their escape in the best way they could, or to transfer their allegiance to the conquering General. Perhaps the only real exception to this lamentable want of personal courage amongst the King's officers was to be found in General Bosco, and he seems to have deserved better than to have had given to him the command of troops who had been trained rather to relinquish the contest than to meet the foe, while at the same time he had to depend upon the co-operation of those whom he could neither respect for their ability, nor admire for their fortitude. So little could he depend upon his officers that, throughout the campaign, it was only at Melazzo that he was enabled to make any stand; and even on that occasion, although he held his position for nearly ten hours, he did so only under the greatest difficulty. At that time he was serving only as Colonel, and received from General Clary the order to defend this place, which was already threatened with an attack. On the approach of the enemy Colonel Bosco saw that he would be too weak to defend the position, and immediately sent to the General for reinforcements. No assistance could, however, be afforded him except that of the foreign battalions; but the naval authorities refused to



THE CHAUDIERE FALLS, CANADA.

transport them to the scene of action, so that he was compelled to sustain the assault with the small force left at his disposal, which he placed in an excellent position, where his men might have made a more decided stand had they not been trained to partake of that general fear of the Garibaldians which seems to have pervaded the entire army. After the capitulation of Melazzo, Colonel Bosco proceeded to Naples, that he might have an audience of the King. On this occasion he stated without reserve the events which had taken place in Sicily, at the same time demanding his discharge. But Colonel Bosco was too valuable a man to be lightly parted with; and, instead of being dismissed, he was raised to the rank of General, his promotion being accompanied by a promise of active employment on the earliest occasion for his services. It seems to have been the intention of the King to send him to Calabria, that he might there oppose the landing of Garibaldi's forces; but that secret influence which never ceased to mislead and betray Francis was instantly at work in the endeavour to frustrate this design, and ended in the nomination of Vial to take up a position at Reggio, with what result is already known. In the meantime General Bosco was compelled to remain at Naples, where his services could be of little value to the Royal cause. The General afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he has for some time resided, and the following extract from a letter, dated Sept. 27, and sent to the *Debats*, may partially serve to explain the way in which the faction at Naples succeeded in ignoring the services of the best of the Neapolitan commanders:—

"Having been detained at Naples by a painful illness, I was preparing, as soon as I was able, to rejoin the King my master at Gaeta. My departure was opposed, and it was not until the 13th that I obtained my liberty and permission to quit Naples, but on a promise on my word of honour not to serve for three months in his Majesty's army. On my arrival yesterday in Paris I read in your journal a letter signed Bosco, and dated Capua 14, and extracted from the *Verona Journal*. I share in the sentiments which are therein expressed, and am proud at having them attributed to me, but I did not write the letter in question.—Accept, &c., Bosco."

#### THE FALLS OF CHAUDIERE, OTTAWA.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada has introduced us to many localities in the colony with which we had previously been unacquainted; and, although we may scarcely be able to include amongst them the Chaudière Falls, even they are likely to obtain a larger degree of public recognition in England in consequence of the Royal visit. Situated at the western extremity of the city of Ottawa, these falls are scarcely less magnificent than those of Niagara itself, while they present many aspects which are not to be surpassed even by their more influential rival. Pouring down with wild impetuosity, this imposing mass of water falls down seething into spray, which rises like steam from a boiling cauldron from amongst the rocks at its feet—a spectacle which at once attests the appropriateness of the name which has been given to the falls. This vast foaming chasm, which our Artist has endeavoured to represent, is spanned by a suspension-bridge, which, in fact, unites Upper and Lower Canada, and was erected by the provincial Government at a cost of 66,000 dollars. The portal of the bridge itself is formed by the celebrated lumberer's arch, which contains some 19,000 feet of deal boards, and was one of the objects which claimed the particular attention of the Royal party. Unfortunately, on the occasion of the Prince's visit there had been a constant rain falling for about fourteen hours, and in consequence of this deluge the various decorations that had been prepared to welcome his Royal Highness would have turned out a failure but for his own good humour and determination to adhere to the route, combined with the hearty congratulations which greeted him from the thousands who had assembled, in spite of wind and weather. It is evident that the spirits of some of the spectators were liable to be damped, since we find the indefatigable correspondent of the *Times* grumbling good-humouredly about the hardships of the "mere journalists and correspondents who have to go everywhere, see everything, travel all day, and write all night: relays of them (he says) should be ordered in advance along the route like post-horses." On this occasion, too, he suggests that, "as long as his Royal Highness remains in America, he is never likely again to pass through so much water to see so little."

Ottawa, the city near which these celebrated falls are situated, is one of the chief towns of Central Canada, and lies on the Ottawa River at the mouth of the Rideau, and eighty-seven miles from the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. The place was originally called Bytown, from the name of its founder, Colonel By, who was commissioned, in 1827, to superintend the construction of the Rideau Canal. In 1854, however, it was created a city, and the name changed to that which it now bears. The canal just alluded to divides the city into Upper and Lower Town, and is approached by a fine cut-stone bridge, erected by the Royal Sappers and Miners. The streets are for the most part wide and regular, and, after the usual American arrangement, intersect each other at right angles. Beside the Chaudière, the city possesses two other falls at its north-east end, formed by the rush of the waters of the Rideau into the Ottawa. The scenery all around the city is wildly picturesque and beautiful, while it presents a variety seldom to be discovered in the same extent of territory. In addition to the timber, which is supplied from the adjacent forests, and forms the principal article of commerce, under the name of lumber, there are considerable iron-mines at about seven miles distant, which have already been worked with great success. Surrounded by a beautiful and fertile district—the emporium for the supply of both square and sawn timber, not only to the United States, but to Europe—possessing an inexhaustible water-power, and the means of communication with all the principal cities and towns—Ottawa may already be considered one of the most important places in the British American colonies.

**FUNERAL OF MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P.**—The mortal remains of this lamented gentleman were interred, on Friday week, in the new Cemetery at Boston, Lincolnshire, whose inhabitants testified their deep respect for the deceased by entirely refraining from business during the day, and accompanying the body of their honoured townsmen to its final resting-place "among the people whom he had loved so well." The remains arrived in Boston on Wednesday morning from Liverpool, attended by a few personal friends, and were conveyed to the house of Mr. Nathaniel Wedd, an uncle of the deceased, in the High-street, whence the funeral procession moved at one o'clock. From an early hour in the morning the town had put on an aspect of mourning, every place of business being closed, the blinds of all private residences drawn, and the vessels in the port displaying their flags half-mast high, whilst the bells of the churches tolled muffled peals. The procession was headed by a body of police-constables, after whom followed the 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers and the 4th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers. The Mayor of Boston, with the magistrates and members of the Corporation, came next; and then followed a large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, including the Freemasons, the Oddfellows, the Foresters, and the artisans of Boston. The Rev. G. Blenkin, Vicar of Boston, and several other clergymen, preceded the body, which was conveyed in a hearse drawn by four horses. Mrs. Ingram, widow of the deceased, with her two sons, rode in the first mourning-coach, and other members of the family followed in succeeding carriages. The procession was closed by an assemblage of nearly 200 gentlemen, headed by Mr. Staniland, M.P. for the borough, and including many distinguished literary and artistic friends of the deceased. The road to the Cemetery, both within and without the town, was lined with spectators. On arriving at the Cemetery chapel the service was performed by the Vicar. The Rev. Mr. Barker, Rector of Rickmansworth, near Loudwater, where Mr. Ingram's family have resided for some years, read the prayers over the grave.

**ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.**—Two more candidates have appeared in the field to fill the vacancy created in the representation of the borough of Reading by the appointment of Sir Francis Pigott to the Governorship of the Isle of Man; and it appears that Mr. Sergeant Pigott will not, as was anticipated last week, have a quiet "walk over." One candidate is Captain Walter, brother of Mr. J. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire; the other Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, nephew of Viscount Eversley. —Mr. John Hardy, a brother of the Mr. Hardy who was one of Lord Derby's Under-Secretaries, has announced his intention to offer himself as the Conservative candidate for the representation of Dartmouth, a borough in which parties appear to be pretty equally divided.

#### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A SHAM FIGHT took place on the Norfolk coast on the afternoon of Friday week between the 2nd Norwich company, seventy-three strong, and two other companies, under the command of Captain Pattison, the defending force being composed of several local companies, and the movements being supposed to represent an invasion by a hostile force, resisted by an opposing native body. The gallant defenders of their native shores were posted on the Lighthouse Cliff, and commenced a brisk fusillade against the "enemy," upon whom, however, they did not succeed in making much impression, and after a short interval the order was given to fall back. The enemy scrambled to the cliffs in excellent style, and gradually drove their opponents before them; the latter, however, soon took up some fresh positions, and some animated skirmishing followed, in which the mounted irregulars took part, the "enemy" by degrees finding their way into the town, where it is to be presumed they surrendered at discretion. The whole affair went off with great spirit, and the "engagement" was followed by a dinner given by Capt. Buxton, M.P., in a tent near the Hotel de Paris, at which 300 volunteers sat down.

The Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps met in large force on Monday at the practice-ground, Ecclesbourne-valley, near Hastings, to shoot for some very handsome prizes. The first prize was a Lancaster rifle, value ten guineas, which was won by Mr. Webb, who scored 15 points in ten shots, at 200 and 300 yards. Lieutenant Crake and Messrs. Penhall and Hildred gained 14 points each; and in shooting off the tie for the second prize (a silver medal) and the third prize (a bronze medal) Mr. Hildred won the second and Mr. Penhall the third prize. A contest then took place between twelve members of the 1st company of Cinque Ports Rifles (Hastings) and twelve members of the 3d company (Rye), ranges 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each distance, when the Hastings company proved victorious, making 119 points to the Rye company's 115. A prize cup was also shot for, value seventeen guineas, and a second prize of five guineas, which, after a close contest of four shots at 300 and one at 400 yards, resulted in Mr. Webb winning the cup, and Mr. C. Brittenden the guineas. Countess Waldegrave presented the prizes. There was an immense assemblage of persons to witness the shooting.

The Bungay, Beccles, Harleston, and Halesworth Volunteers were reviewed in the grounds of Hixton Hall, the seat of Sir R. Shafto Adair, on Monday. The volunteers were afterwards entertained at dinner by Sir Shafto Adair.

The first rifle contest of the Robin Hood Volunteers has been held at the Nottingham Rifle-batts, at which the following volunteers took part:—Eleven members of No. 1 company Robin Hood Rifles, two of No. 3 company, two of No. 4 company, ten of No. 5 company, four of No. 6 company, five of No. 7 company; also Lieutenants Philips and Stamford, and Corporal Goddard, 1st Leicester Rifles. Each member fired three rounds, at 200, 250, and 300 yards. Subscription, 5s. each, which was divided into four prizes. Ties were shot off at 300 yards. Sergeant Simkins and Sergeant Henson made ties for the second prize. The following is the result:—Private Brownsword (No. 5 company), first prize, 15 points; Sergeant Simkins (No. 1 company), second prize, 13 points; Sergeant Henson (No. 7 company), third prize, 12 points; and Private Hedderly (No. 1 company), fourth prize, 11 points. At the conclusion of the review of this corps on Wednesday Major Dick, the Government Inspector of Volunteers, rode forward and said:—"Officers and Gentlemen of the Robin Hood Rifles,—It gives me great pleasure to state that the whole of the evolutions this day have been gone through with a degree of steadiness and precision that merit high praise. I have heard much of you, and had a passing glance of you at the Hyde Park review, and I am glad to say that you well keep up your reputation as one of the crack corps of the country. Nothing can surpass the regularity and order of your marching. I congratulate Colonel Crawford on commanding such a fine body of men, and I am happy to have met you, gentlemen."

The York Rifle Match commenced at York on Thursday week, and terminated on Saturday. The prizes, which were offered by the Lord Mayor and citizens of York, were, for the best rifle shooter, five shots at each of the distances of 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards, the sum of £50; for the second, £15; and for the third, £5. The contest was open to all the rifle corps in the county, and there was an entry of no less than 133 names. After the two first ranges had been fired 68 of the competitors were weeded out, in consequence of their having failed to score seven points. The firing of the remainder, however, was of the most excellent character. After firing the third range thirteen more competitors retired whose chances had become extinguished, thus leaving less than one-half of the original number to shoot at 500 yards. This was done on Saturday, when Mr. Lupton, of the York corps, succeeded, in his twenty rounds, in making up the number of 26 points. This was the highest score, and he was, consequently, declared the winner of the first prize of £50. Mr. A. R. Harding, of Leeds, won the second prize of £15; whilst for the third prize there was a "tie" between Mr. J. A. Whalley, of Leeds, and Mr. James Ingledeew, of the 8th North York—each of these gentlemen having scored 21 points. The shooting-off took place immediately after, and ended in favour of Mr. Whalley, who made a centre at his first shot, whilst his opponent missed the target.

A very interesting match took place at Reigate on Friday week between several of the 5th Royal Surrey Rifles, who competed for prizes given by the Hon. Mr. Monson, M.P., the Captain of the regiment, and other prizes. The prizes given by Captain Monson were very handsome rifle, a silver cup, and a field-glass, and these were to be given to the three best shots, five rounds each at 200 and 300 yards. J. Blackstone won the rifle, making 14 points; F. Hughes the cup, making 11 points; and R. Killick, the field-glass, making 9 points. The ten best shots then competed for the blue ribbon of the day—namely, a purse containing twenty guineas, made and subscribed by the ladies of Reigate—five rounds at 500 yards. This was carried off by Sergeant Nicholls, who made five points.

The Birmingham Volunteer Corps had the last field-day for the season at Malvern on Saturday. The companies mustered upwards of 700 men, exclusive of officers. Earl Besuchamp reviewed them, and a sham fight concluded the proceedings. The men were afterwards entertained by their officers.

On Saturday afternoon the City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers and the Mid Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteers were inspected at Leith Fort by Lieut.-Colonel Morris, R.A. The first-named regiment was only inspected in gun-drill, but the latter was also exercised in firing and in battalion movements. Both regiments mustered about 400 strong on parade, and at the close of both inspections Colonel Morris expressed his gratification with their high state of efficiency.

The Workmen's Volunteer Brigade, a newly-raised corps, mustering 1000 strong, assembled on Saturday evening in the Guildhall for drill practice and parade, and attracted considerable notice. They nearly filled the spacious hall, and, considering the difficulties they have had to encounter in obtaining suitable places for drill, their marching and general deportment reflected great credit on the body. Colonel Sir William de Bate has accepted the command of the 1st battalion.

On Friday week the 8th Forfar or Wharncliffe Rifles competed at Newtyle for a silver medal presented to the company by Lady Wharncliffe. The competition was at distances of 100 and 200 yards; and Sergeant Saunders, Captain Thomas, and Private Whitton each scored 15 points. Ties were shot for, when Saunders made 19 points, Captain Thom 18, and Whitton 9. Saunders therefore gained the medal, which was presented to him by Lady Wharncliffe.

The Uxbridge (24th Middlesex) Rifle Corps met on Saturday last at Cowley House, the residence of the Captain, to receive a set of drums and fifes presented to the corps by the Hon. Miss Georgina Irby, a descendant of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister of the present Lord Boston. The meeting was made the occasion of the distribution of prizes for which the members of the corps had contended on Thursday and Friday. Each man fired five rounds at the four ranges—150, 200, 250, and 300 yards. A challenge cup subscribed for by the corps was awarded to Private Rafferty, who made 32 points in the twenty rounds. Other prizes, given by the officers, were awarded to Nicholson, 28

points; Sherwin, 27 points; and W. Rayner, 26 points. Two other men, Hallowes and Youens, made each 26 points, but in shooting off the tie Rayner won. Prizes were also awarded for the best score at each separate range. Murray made 8, at 300 yards; Phillips 9, at 250; Hallowes 9, at 200; and Corporal Woodbridge 9, at 150. The ladies of Uxbridge also gave two handsome cups for the greatest number of hits in the twenty rounds. These fell to the lot of Rafferty, 19 hits; and Youens, 18 hits. Nicholson tied Youens for the second ladies' prize, and nine other men made 17 hits each.

On Saturday the Chertsey (15th Surrey) Volunteer Rifle Corps held their first annual prize contest at St. Ann's-hill. The prizes were subscribed for by the neighbouring gentry, Mr. Briscoe, M.P., heading the list, and consisted of a valuable rifle for the first prize, and silver tankards for the second and third best man. The six highest scorers also became entitled to shoot for the county prize at Dorking. There was also a silver tankard for competition by the honorary members. The shooting resulted thus:—Joseph Hunt, 22 points; Pidcock and H. Hunt, 19 points each (in shooting off the tie Pidcock won the second prize); Alder and R. Hunt, 18 points each; Smith, 17 points. Five shots each at the respective ranges of 200, 300, 400, and 600 yards. The six above named, therefore, will contend for the county prize. The honorary members' prize was won by Mr. Wetton, who scored 8 points in five shots at 200 and 300 yards. The general shooting was very creditable, considering the limited period that the corps has been in practice.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a mounted volunteer corps for the west-end of London was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms, Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., of the 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, in the chair. In answer to questions the chairman said that the arms proposed were swords and pistols; but he thought that it would be advisable, perhaps, to have a few lances and carbines distributed among the non-commissioned officers of the regiment. The horses were to be from 15 to 16 hands high; hunting-saddles were to be used, with wallets and straps; and the bridles of Nolan's pattern, with silver-plated buckles. It was then agreed that the uniform should consist of a loose jacket, with blue velvet facings and silver-cord embroidery, pantaloons breeches of white Melton cloth, Napoleon riding-boots of patent leather, plated hunting-spurs, a blue forage-cap with band and crown ornament, and without peak; and that the sword should be the light cavalry sword, with scroll hilt; and the belts and pouch of Russia leather, with silver plated ornaments. It was also agreed that the subscription should be, for effectives, two guineas per annum and one guinea entrance, and that honorary members should subscribe one guinea per annum—a donation of ten guineas to constitute a life member. Thirty-six gentlemen have already enrolled themselves, and nearly 100 more have promised to join, and it was agreed to communicate with the Lord Lieutenant (the Marquis of Salisbury) forthwith, offering their services to her Majesty.

To-day (the 13th) a volunteer encampment will be formed upon Nazing-wood Common, about two miles and a half from the Broxbourne station of the Eastern Counties Railway, when the West Essex Yeomanry, Artillery, and Cavalry, the Hon. Artillery Company of London, and the Victoria Rifles will meet together; and any other rifle corps of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex may avail themselves of brigading with artillery and cavalry by joining in the review and field-day of that body.

A review of the whole corps of the Glamorganshire Volunteers took place at Margam-park, the seat of Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the County, on Monday. The inspecting officer on the occasion was Colonel Raymond, commanding 8th Dépôt Battalion at Pembroke Dock.

#### THE FRENCH TIR NATIONAL.

THE grand shooting-match at Vincennes opened on Sunday morning. The attendance of marksmen was not so great as was anticipated, and space had been provided for more, but some interesting results were obtained. A letter describing the day says:—

Of all the competitors the French made the least figure to-day, and the Swiss the greatest; but the practice of our own countrymen must certainly be considered the most satisfactory in more than one point of view. The ordinary targets had a bull's-eye about eight inches in diameter, and four concentric circles, the former counting for five, and the latter for four, three, two, and one respectively, making a total of twenty-five points. M. J. Kœchlin upon one occasion made four fives and a four, or 24 points, having previously scored 18, 19, and 22; some other Swiss riflemen made fine practice, but these results were attained with arms, or rather machines, of the most extraordinary character, and which could lay no claim whatever to the name of military weapons. They are elaborate instruments of projection, no more applicable to field work than the Lord Mayor's coach is for trotting-matches, or Lord Rosse's great telescope for use on board ship. One of these admirable but excessively costly and weighty arms had an immense block of wood beneath the breech to enable the marksman to reach his hip with his elbow, which he did, thus obtaining a solid rest for his piece. A question was raised as to the admissibility of this mode, but it was ruled in the affirmative; while the use of a bit of indiarubber, extending from the knee of the marksman to the tip of the ramrod, which was exhibited by an Englishman, and is called Forbe's rifle-rest, or stay, was objected to, and, it was said, would have been prohibited if it had not been laid aside. Most, if not all, of the Swiss rifles were provided with elaborate sights, some having the appearance of small telescopes, but, as I was gravely assured by a French officer, "without any glasses," and one or more of the French arms were provided with pinhole sights and hair triggers.

A competitor named Hummel, from Strasbourg, scored 16 points, but I could not ascertain what kind of rifle he used. No other Frenchman made more than 8 points, I believe.

The Enfield rifle came out of the day's contest with flying colours, and astonished our friends here not a little. Its unpretending appearance made many inquire if it were rifled or not, and the way in which it was handled proved its really practical character. The loading of a Swiss rifle seemed of itself an operation for the laboratory, while the French soldiers standing round an English volunteer failed, in general, to discover any nicety in the operation which he performed before firing.

With the long Enfield rifle Dr. Ryan, of the 2nd South Middlesex Volunteers, in one series of five shots hit the bull's-eye twice, and the first circle once, scoring 14 points, and on another occasion he made two fours in the series. With weapon of the same kind Mr. Tholwall, of the same regiment, put a bullet into the small bull's-eye of one of the higher ranges of targets at the first shot. The centre of these latter targets is not more than two or two and a half inches in diameter.

**THE PLATED-SHIP CONTROVERSY.**—Some serious objections to iron-plated ships as at present constructed in England are contributed by "Pioneer" to the columns of the *Times*:—"All the iron plates hitherto employed in defending the sides of ships have been secured in position by a series of bolts and nuts fitting into corresponding perforations drilled through the iron plates as well as the wooden or iron hull of the ship itself. Some of the bolts are as much as twenty to twenty-four inches long by two inches diameter, and have either a square or conical head at one end and double nuts at the other. On the impact of the shot—be it either of the 68-pounder round or any of the various kinds of elongated projectiles—if the plate, in a large number of instances, be not perforated, the bolts are nevertheless driven inboard with very destructive effect. Having myself been present at many or these trials I can testify to the grave nature of this defect. The defects of the present method of fixing iron plating are these:—1. When struck by shot, the bolts are either driven inboard or broken, or the plates are cracked from hole to hole; if the plate struck be not broken it curls up at the corners and edges. 2. In seaway it is next to impossible, from the vast number of bolt-holes passing through the hull and plates, to keep the vessel watertight. In spite of every precaution caulking does not perfectly keep out the water, and in anything like heavy weather the vessel leaks like a sieve."

**ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.**—The playful denizens of St. George's-in-the-East were as usual in very high spirits on Sunday night. The prayers were read by the Rev. J. H. Hooper, who was constantly interrupted; in fact, the responses were brawled out by a large number of persons whose evident determination was to drown the voices of the choristers in the organ-loft. In the Second Lesson the word "imprisonment" occurred. A laugh and shout followed its utterance, and the prayer for Bishops and Curates was received with coughing and derisive cheers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Hansard, who selected for his text the 6th chapter of St. Mark's gospel, verse 31, the subject being the sheep without a shepherd, which of course gave rise to some laughter; the people who frequent St. George's Church being ever ready to turn any expressions which may drop from the clergyman to serve their own purpose.

## POLITICIANS IN THE COUNTRY.

GENERAL PEEL ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

GENERAL PEEL spoke at the Huntingdon Agricultural Association dinner on Friday week, referring mainly to our national defences. He spoke in returning thanks for "The Army, Navy, and the Volunteers;" and in the course of his speech quoted an important opinion of Sir William Armstrong as to iron ships. The gallant General said:—

The compliment that you have just paid to the Army and Navy and the Volunteers includes some 600,000 individuals. And yet, gentlemen, we are told that we are not a military nation. For the purposes of aggression I trust we never may be. I sincerely hope that we shall never be induced to interfere with the affairs of other nations, and I trust, at all events, that we shall never go to war for an idea. But for the purposes of defence I hope we may ever be found a very military nation, and that it will be seen that upon that point we entertain some very strong ideas, which we are prepared to fight for, if necessary. One of those ideas I take to be this—that if a foreign foe were ever to be allowed to land in the country we have an idea that he would never be allowed to go back again. I have not, however, the slightest idea that such a contingency will ever arise. The volunteer movement has now become a great and established fact, and I trust that it will long continue to be so. This has been truly a voluntary movement. I give the Government every credit for the assistance and encouragement they have afforded to it—an assistance and encouragement greater than I was able to afford to it, because the rifles were not in existence when I was in office, though I have the gratification of knowing that they were all ordered by me. But you may depend upon it the movement would never have assumed the magnitude it has done if it were not for the exertions of individuals in different localities. The establishment of the National Rifle Association was also a most praiseworthy object, and I am glad to see that the plan of offering prizes for competition is rapidly extending throughout the whole country. At the same time I hope I may be allowed to say a word to the volunteers in reference to these prize meetings. Let no man be discouraged because he has failed to obtain a prize. If you cannot attain that accuracy necessary to enable you to secure good prizes do not let it dishearten you for a moment or induce you to think of withdrawing from the corps. You may depend upon it that there are very good soldiers who are very indifferent shots. To fire at a bull's-eye and at a battalion are two very different things. No great battle was ever won by the dexterity of individuals, but by the steadiness and valour of the masses and the confidence that each places in the other. Perhaps, as I was for sixteen months responsible for the security of the country from attack as much as the Minister for War, whoever he may be, is responsible to the country for its security, it will not be out of place to mention one fact which makes me think that this volunteer movement is of far greater consequence than many persons imagine. It is admitted by everybody that the great security for the defence of the country must always rest upon our maritime superiority. It is imagined by many that our Navy ought not only to be equal to that of any other country, but equal to that of all other countries combined; and that if it be not so we must always maintain in the country a large military force, and that without the volunteers we should not have such a force. Now, it was somewhat disheartening that after all the exertions we have made during the last two years, and the money we have lavished upon the Navy, to say that a great doubt has arisen whether the ships we have built and the money we have expended have not been thrown away. It is now supposed that a new war vessel—the iron-cased frigate—has been established, and that it will render almost all the exertions we have made and the money we have spent useless. Upon this subject I may state an opinion which, within the last eight days, was given to me by one to whose judgment, with respect to projectiles, I attach great importance—I mean Sir William Armstrong. He told me that he considers this question as merely one of naval architecture, and that, if you can produce iron-cased vessels attaining anything like the same speed and as seaworthy as the ordinary man-of-war, no other vessel will have the slightest chance against them. If this be true, and I do not doubt it for a moment, what will be the consequence? Why, the entire reconstruction of our Navy. To give you an idea of the expense which would attend such reconstruction, allow me to inform you that two vessels which were ordered by Lord Derby's Government, and which are now in the course of construction, will cost no less than a million of money, £500,000 each. But, whatever the cost may be, this country cannot afford to be behind any other with regard to the superiority of its ships or of weapons of offence generally.

## LORD MONTAGU AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the above agricultural meeting, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., also spoke, referring to the customary charges against the House of Commons of talking much and doing little. He said:—

We members of the House of Commons are accused of doing nothing. But I can assure you that we found it very hard to do nothing. In point of fact, it was most laborious. I sat up constantly until half-past two, and once as late as five, doing nothing. In some points I think we resemble the volunteers. The volunteer is required to perform a sort of inexplicable movement, calling marking time. A sailor saw some of them drilling the other day, and having watched them with a puzzled expression for some time he turned to a shipmate and remarked, "I say, Jack, there must be a devil of an under-current there, for they are making a great deal of fuss and noise, and they don't get on at all." We are precisely similarly situated. We frequently make a great deal of fuss and noise and yet do not get on at all. In my opinion one of the reasons why the House of Commons wastes so much time is that it takes upon itself duties which you ought to perform. Local questions are discussed in the House and frequently take up a great deal of time (Hear, hear). But the very basis and essence of the Constitution is that the country should govern itself, and as far as possible leave these local matters to local boards and vestries, who would do the work much better than we do, and would save much of our time (Hear, hear). Allow me to say another word in reference to the House of Commons. You have all doubtless heard of the "Agapemone, or the Abode of Love." It is ruled by a certain Mr. Prince; but a Mrs. Price has been there against the wish of her husband. Ultimately she ran away, and Mr. Price, after running all over the country in search of her, found her at Salisbury buying ribbons. Now, we are a happy family in the House of Commons. Ours is an Agapemone, and Lord Palmerston is our Mr. Price. His wife, Lady Palmerston, or rather Mr. Gladstone, chanced to be of a most erratic disposition. The noble Lord had spent several days and nights in search of his better half, and finally he found her buying wines in one country, ribbons in another, and giving away our coals in exchange. Let us hope that, having finally been caught, she will in future be brought to a due sense of her maternal duties.

## LORD ENFIELD, M.P., ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Enfield, M.P., was present at the annual dinner of the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society, and made a speech in which he defended the House of Commons from recent attacks on it:—

Let them consider the elements of which the House of Commons is composed. On the one hand there were those who held the reins of power. They were bound to talk, and talk much. They had to expound their policy, to introduce measures, to explain them, to combat opposition, and to introduce amendments—and to carry those measures if they could. On the other hand sat those who were called the Opposition. They were bound to listen to the Government statements upon measures, to discuss those measures, to find fault with them and to carp at them, it might be in a hostile spirit. They, in fact, operated as the drag-chain on the political coach, and they would be wanting in their duty if they did not criticise, alter, amend, and perhaps throw out, measures. Then, again, they had a class of members to which, he confessed, he had endeavoured to belong while he had been in Parliament, and to which he hoped he would still continue to be attached—he meant the members representing counties. They were men not given to talk much, but who wished to work. He looked on the House of Commons, not as an arena for the display of personal vanity, for bringing your name forward in order that your constituents might say such a member has spoken one hundred and seventy-eight times during the present Session. He should like them to say so many measures have been passed, and so many divisions have taken place, and our members were in all those divisions, and voted according to what they considered right and proper. He thought the country gentlemen of England would do well to belong to that class of members; and when he considered it was composed of the Wilson Pattens, the Trollopes, the Henleys, the Barings, the Ellices, and others of that kind, who did not talk much, but were looked upon as authorities in the House, he confessed he was ambitious to be included among those quiet legislators. Then there was a fourth class, to whom he could not award the same need of praise. They thought they must always be putting themselves forward in the House. They did not talk on one particular subject with which they might be well acquainted, but they talked on everybody and everything. They moved useless adjournments, interrupted public business, and were pleased to see their names reported in the papers perpetually asking irrelevant questions, which were often inconvenient and sometimes vexatious. He thought the fault of those gentlemen might be corrected in two ways. First, of course, the correction of the fault rested with the constituents that sent them to Parliament. But there was another body who did an immense benefit to the public, and who might still do more. He did not know whether he was speaking in the presence of any gentlemen of the press, but if he were he would say to them, "For Heaven's sake do not report all the bad speeches in Parliament!" He took up the newspapers in the morning, after having sat for eight hours, perhaps, in the House of Commons on the previous evening. He had during that time listened with positive pain to speeches deficient in point and

purpose, ungrammatical and entangled, and leaving him in a maze of doubt, when the speakers had sat down, as to whether they had supported or opposed the measure before the House. What was his surprise, then, when taking up the newspapers next morning, to find column after column of those very speeches reported at length, and positively full of good sense and good grammar! Now, if gentlemen of the press would not report those bad and irrelevant speeches, and the speakers found all their efforts at eloquence snuffed out by the common consent of the reporters of the press, a very great benefit would accrue to the public.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Prince's tour is duly recorded in the correspondence from the States.

At Chicago reference is made to the warm, heart-stirring cheers of affectionate loyalty which the crowds raised again and again as the train prepared to depart, and there were many shouts of "Come soon again!" and "Why did you not stop longer?" as the Prince stepped into his car.

In the Prince's answers to the last address presented in Canada he said:—

My duties as representative of the Queen, deputed by her to visit British North America, cease this day; but in a private capacity I am about to visit, before my return home, that remarkable land which claims with us a common ancestry, and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishman feels a common interest. Before, however, I quit British soil, let me once more address, through you, the inhabitants of United Canada, and bid them an affectionate farewell. May God pour down His choicest blessing upon this great and loyal people!

The difficulties of landing at Detroit were enormous, owing to the crowd pressing round the landing-place:—

Taking advantage of the little opening made by backing a carriage, the Prince, with the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor-General, and the Earl of St. Germans, at once entered the carriage, which soon forced a passage through the crowd—the sooner, perhaps, because not a soul knew that the Prince was in it. No one for a moment seemed to suspect that the quiet, handsome, fair young man, dressed in the plainest of travelling suits, was really the Prince of Wales. Perhaps, as travelling in a private capacity, the crowd at Detroit did not expect to see him in his coronet and feathers, but they certainly looked forward to his being in uniform and attended by a train of gorgeous courtiers bowing to the dust before his Royal Highness, and otherwise conducting themselves in a manner popularly supposed in the Western States to be peculiar to an effete and worn-out aristocracy.

The Boston correspondent of the *Post* speaks of a curious invitation from the South to the Prince of Wales:—

The Prince is asked to visit the South, in order that he may behold "the spectacle of a great planting region, inhabited by gentlemen who own the soil and the labourers who cultivate it," which, he is told, is something "not to be seen outside of the Southern States of the Union." Now, as the fact of this rareness of slavery is owing to the anti-slavery policy of England, and as that policy was definitely adopted by the great-uncle of the Prince of Wales, and has been maintained by his mother as Sovereign of the British empire, ordinary good breeding would have dictated to these Southern gentlemen silence on a subject so delicate. That these sanguine gentlemen entertain the opinion that a visit to the South would cause the Prince to "conquer his prejudices" against slavery is apparent from the following passage in their letter. They say:—

"By visiting us the Prince will be able to judge for himself of our social condition, and he will, we trust, bear with him when he quits our shores an increased respect for our institutions. It is a most happy result when the leading minds of the great nations are fully instructed as to the real condition of their respective States; when they overthrow the barriers which prejudice or misguided philanthropy seeks to build up, and when they exert their energies to bring about as far as possible a friendly and unrestricted commerce between the people of each."

The preparations for the Prince in New York and Boston promise a decided success in the way of popular demonstrations:—

The New Yorkers are becoming enthusiastic on the subject of the Prince's visit to their city. As high as 100 dollars have been offered for a ticket for the "grand ball;" and, as the original cost was but 25 dollars, perhaps some of the holders will be tempted into operations in this new description of fancy stock. They think of getting up a torchlight procession in New York, and having all the houses illuminated along the line it shall march; and it is to be hoped they will carry out the plan, for it would be a fine sight, and as original as anything well can be in these latter days. In Boston it is proposed that all the political clubs, of all parties, numbering many thousand members, should unite to form a torchlight procession, but to lay aside all party badges on the occasion, and appear only as American citizens assembled to do honour to the heir apparent of the Sovereign of England, who is descended from a Monarch who was Sovereign of this country within the recollection of some persons yet living.

The Prince was expected to reach Washington on the 3rd of October. The President, it was stated, although anxious to do all in his power to pay proper respect, was troubled lest he should overdo the matter. It was determined, however, that the President and the Mayor of Washington should meet his Highness at the dépôt and escort him to the White House, and that a dinner should be given to him by each. He would also hold a lévee for the reception of citizens.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Dublin *Morning News* is rejoiced to be able to announce that, in "response to impetuous, urgent, and unanimous demands pouring in from every district of the kingdom calling for a public reception, &c., for the Irish Brigade, and a memorial of their valour, devotion, and sacrifice, a committee has been formed in Dublin to receive subscriptions, and carry into execution the national desires." The *Catholic Telegraph* prints an address from Archbishop Cullen to the clergy of Dublin, appointing the celebration of an office and pontifical high mass on Friday next, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough-street, Dublin, "for the repose of the souls of the undaunted warriors who fell in the gallant defence of the Sovereign Pontiff and his territories."

MR. HOWITT AND SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. W. Howitt, writing to a contemporary in defence of spiritualism, says, "Mr. Home has exhibited scores of times before the Emperor of France, and in presence of any scientific men that the Emperor has chosen to name. Mr. Home has done the same at almost every Court and capital in Europe, and possesses the most unequivocal testimonial to the reality of his demonstrations from numerous crowned and learned heads. If there be one thing more than another conspicuous in Mr. Home it is his readiness to meet and oblige all respectable inquirers. During his late sojourn in London he has repeatedly visited—on one occasion for a whole fortnight—Lord Lyndhurst, and has been the medium, at his Lordship's house, of most striking phenomena, to the entire satisfaction of that great lawyer and his family. Now, surely, Lord Lyndhurst is a highly scientific man, in the science especially essential to such inquiries, that of shrewdly examining and taking evidence of facts. Mr. Home has displayed similar phenomena in the houses of literary, artistic, parliamentary, and scientific people in London during the whole of last season."

REMARKABLE FRAUD.—Staying for the shooting season at the Blue Bell Inn in Belford, near Alnwick, was Mr. George Dunn, of Newcastle; and it so happened that in another part of the town lived beerhouse-keeper also named George Dunn. In the latter part of September Mr. W. Woodman, of Morpeth, agent for Mr. G. Dunn, the visitor, dispatched from that place a letter to him, stating that a sum of money due to him would be paid to the writer in a few days. This letter was delivered by the letter-carrier to Mr. George Dunn, publican, by whom it was opened and read. A day or two after Woodman again wrote asking how the money, £308, should be sent. This letter also got into the hands of the publican, who replied to it, asking for a cheque for the amount. This was sent, and received on the following day by the publican at Belford. He presented it at Messrs. Lambton's bank in Newcastle on the 29th, and received the full amount of cash. A letter written by the publican's wife acknowledging the money, in language very badly spelt, raised Mr. Woodman's suspicions. He communicated his suspicions to the county police, and by them it was ascertained that Dunn had disbursed sums amongst his creditors to the amount of about £190, the sum found in the house being £118. The pair were taken prisoners.

IMPERIAL JEWELS.—During the recent Imperial journey some of the finest diamonds of the crown were more than once worn, the value of the whole collection being 20,908,260. The first inventory was made in 1810, by order of Napoleon I.; and another was taken under Louis XVIII., on his return from Ghent, to which place his Majesty had carried them to be conveyed. On the latter occasion all the precious stones, being removed from their settings, were found to be 16,312 in number, to weigh 18,752 carats, and to be of the value mentioned above. An inventory recently made shows the number, weight, and value to be unchanged.

PREPARATIONS for the erection of the testimonial about to be raised at Woolwich to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Crimean War were commenced last Saturday.

## Literature.

Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World. With Narrative Illustrations. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, &c. Tittbner and Co.

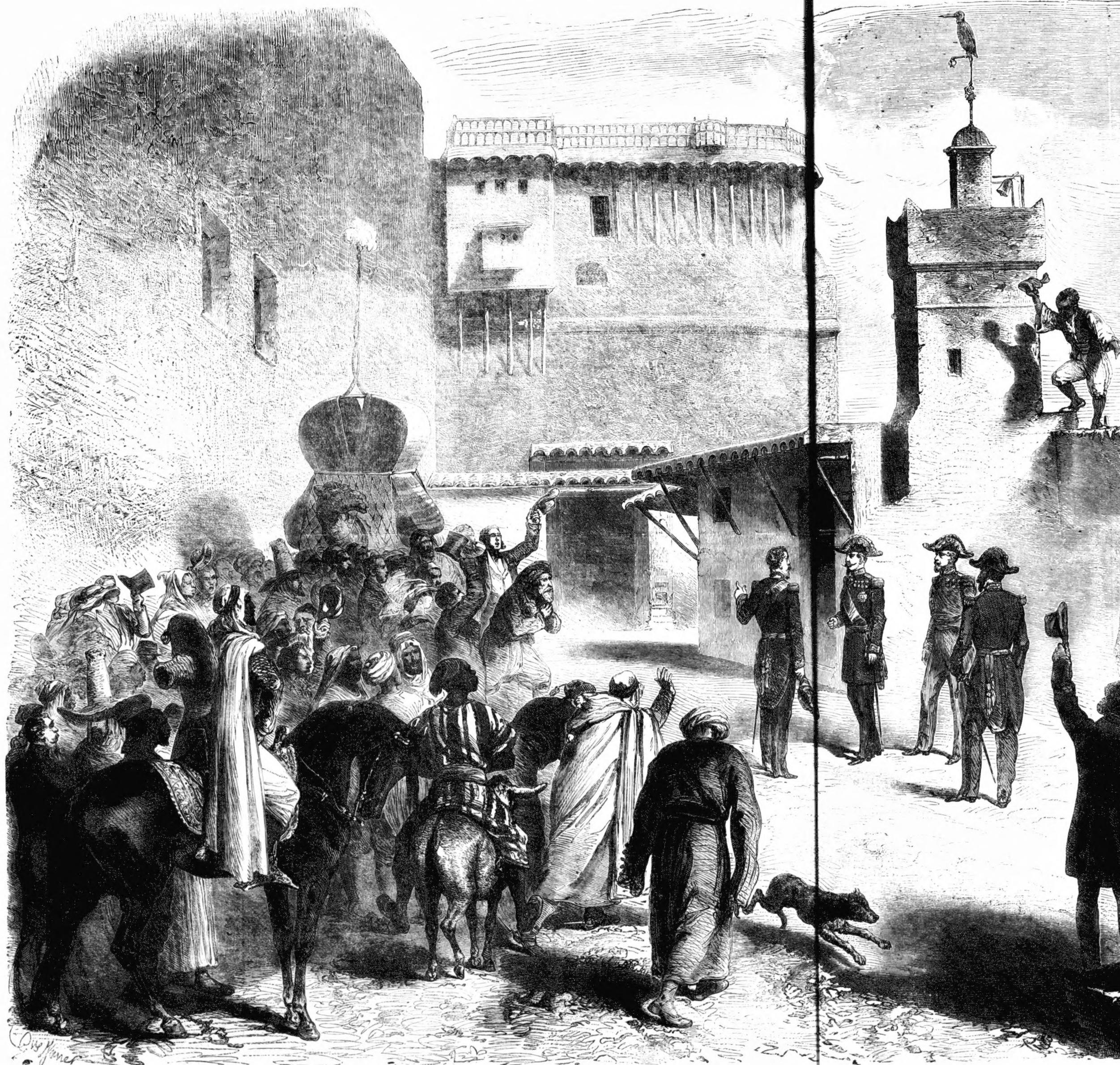
It is sufficient testimony to the interest of the subject of this book and to its merits of execution to say that it is a reprint from the tenth American edition. At this we are not surprised. It is a remarkable fact about the alleged phenomena grouped under the head of "Spiritualism" that they attack society totally irrespective of classes. Servant-girls and their mistresses, James and his noble patron, alike know something about table-turning and the last new ghost. The ignorant, no matter what their opinions may be, usually prove themselves believers through their fears; the cultivated proceed upon reason and the evidence of their senses, although frequently they are unable to detect imposture; and the half of the world which believes in Mr. Dickens's "fragment of an undone potato" at least treat with civility the credulity of their neighbours. Mr. Owen's position in the world fairly entitles him to be heard. He has been a member of Congress, and American Minister at Naples. He is a careful collector, a patient investigator. Every case receives the summing up of a Judge, and almost every case comes on testimony of the highest character from people well known, and many of whom are heard of daily. Introductory are several chapters—mostly too abstruse for ordinary readers—commencing with the question, whether "ultramundane interference" be delusion or reality, followed by opinions in favour of apparitions given by celebrated men. These, however, we do not value highly, as other celebrated men have given opposite opinions. We are warned against the dangers of over-credulity, and reminded of the folly of indulging in mere contempt. After this come some passages which, surely, do not belong to the subject—passages concerning "The Impossible." It would be absurd to expect people to believe in spiritualism because Columbus discovered America when almost every body believed that there was no America to be discovered. Because railways were long decried, and have proved most successful, it does not follow that we now have steam-trains amidst the stars. Nor can we consider Mr. Babbage's calculating-machine a valuable witness for the appellant. Because a manufactured scientific article has some erratic tendencies, it is difficult to see why plain, sensible tables should become obstreporous, or ghosts return from another world. Plain reasoning on such matters will always be best. A subject of such importance cannot be approached too cautiously, and it is only to spoil or weaken it to overlay it with fallacious imagery. But, because many things long considered to come under the head of "The Impossible" have eventually proved to be substantial realities, Mr. Owen would win our belief for all kinds of alleged grotesque occurrences which appear to have no other end or aim than to frighten people of confessedly weaker powers than the majority. And, apropos, it might be considered no mean argument in favour of wraiths, ghosts, &c., that they almost invariably appear only to those of this world who, by their weakness of temperament or intellect, would never be intrusted with this world's business. And yet it is but reasonable to suppose that they come upon some worldly mission. Mrs. Crowe records one spirit that always hovered about an oil-painting. It was found that the deceased owner of the painting had neglected to pay for it; and, when this little ceremony was duly performed, the ghost appeared once more, smiled, and vanished for ever. The majority of people do not deserve their ghosts, for being afraid of them. They have certainly never been known to do more harm than to occasion a certain unpleasant quivering at the roots of the hair; and bold people might possibly be able to lend testimony in proof of their exemption. But the majority of Mr. Owen's cases are of apparitions announcing their own deaths with celerity rivaling the electric telegraph; and we must own that these cases, if we are to believe them, are curious enough. There is at least a kind of reason in such appearances. But with respect to table-turning? and the upholstery gymnastics described in the August number of the *Cornhill Magazine*? Is there a reason why "the spirits" should concern themselves with making tables lie on their sides and repose upon *causeuses*, and the cracking of occasional crockery, as in the celebrated Stockwell case? No man could be denominated as irrational were he to describe such "phenomena" as sheer humbug and nonsense, and yet Mr. Owen is severely irate with Professor Faraday for his want of belief. There is no doubt that the recent world-wide discussion on such matters has gained many converts, but at the same time it has lost many; and the day will probably never come when belief will be in the majority, and when Church and State will be so far Romanised as to authorise prayers for the dead, and to alter a few other little matters at present existing in our Protestant Book of Common Prayer.

In the meantime, as the subject is, to use a Yankee phrase, a fact, we can recommend Mr. Owen's book as one of the most able and reverent on spiritualism that the day has yet put forth. The reader will not be convinced, but he will not be offended; and the material given for reflection will be found of interest and value. We are told "there is a medium in all things." In spiritualism there are now hundreds of mediums, and good, sound sceptics cannot do better than employ one and have a *réunion* for themselves.

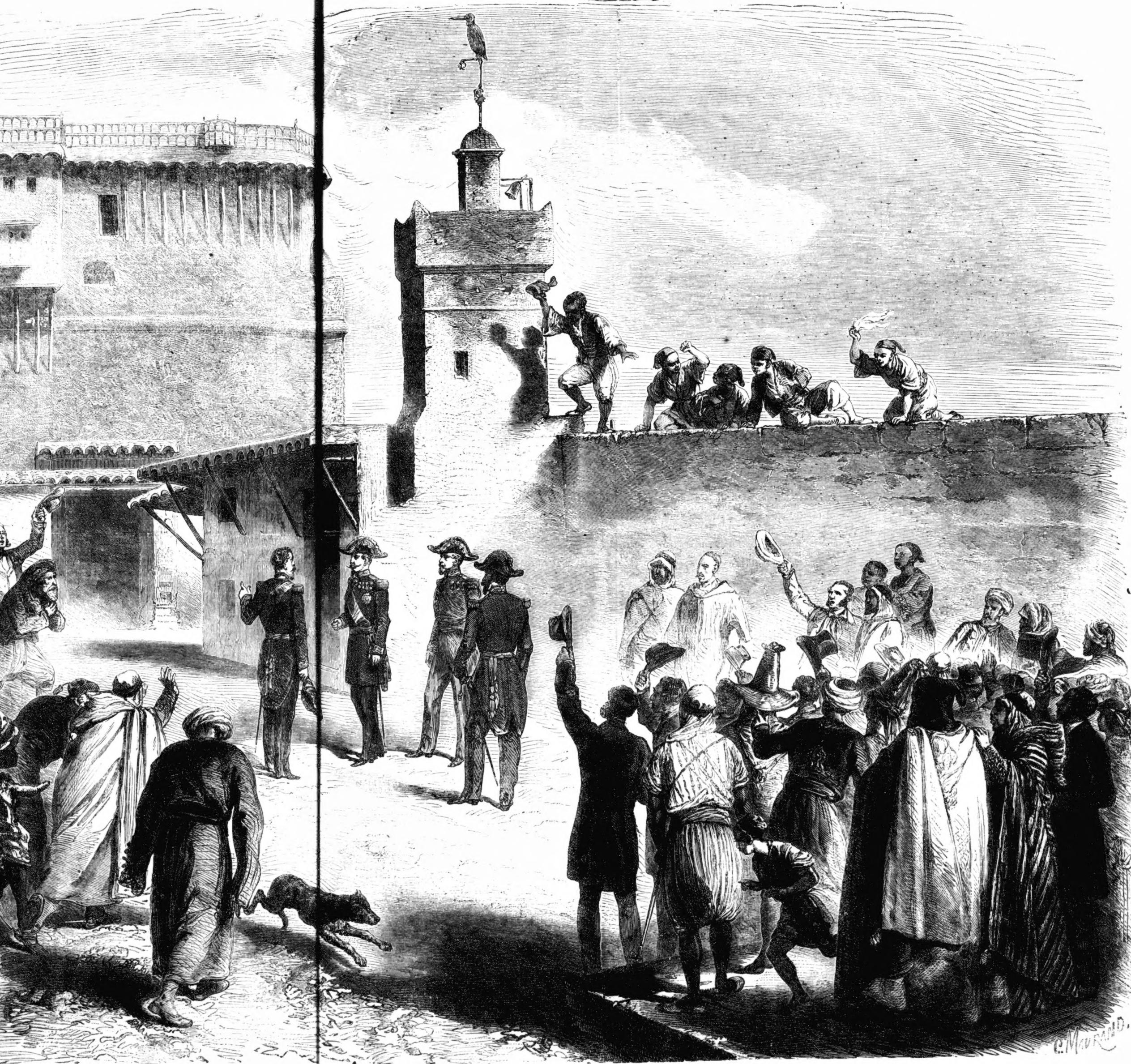
The Cottages of the Alps; or, Life and Manners in Switzerland. By A LADY. Two vols. Sampson Low and Co.

This is a badly-written book, and contains much irrelevant matter and many platitudes and Americanisms; but it is necessarily interesting and readable. We shall tell over again, more briefly, a horrible story given by the authoress of a murder that occurred ten years ago in Canton Appenzell. It is a proverb there that to win a lover early a girl must have a silver chain. A pretty young woman, who had already a sweetheart, was returning from a festival with a female friend, another girl whom she had known from childhood. This friend had a silver chain. Anna Maria, as the two were crossing a lonely meadow, tore off her friend's silver chain, pushed her into a pool of water, and walked home. The corpse was found and duly buried, Anna Maria being present with the rest, and joining in the prayers. But her chain attracting attention, she said her lover had given it to her. The young man was seized and caged and tortured, without confessing, Anna Maria calling at the prison frequently to inquire after him. But he did not confess. The woman who kept the prison in order suspected from her manner that she knew more about the murder than her sweetheart did, and taxed her with it. At last she confessed, was tried, and sentenced to be beheaded. Then began a series of horrors. She refused to listen to the clergyman, only shrieking, "I will not die!" Four men were needed to drag her before the judge, still shrieking, "I will not die!" so that the sentence was not heard. The only way of getting her to the place of execution was to tie her down to a sled, and when there she kicked, and struggled, and bent her head to her neck, so that they despaired of being able to carry out the sentence, and referred to the council for fresh instructions. Those instructions were to go on and cut off her head. Screaming louder than ever, she was ("at the suggestion of a grey-headed man," says the authoress) tied down to a stake by her hair and slain. A very horrible and also a very curious story. So weak a person could not have been capable of either affection or enmity. She must have committed the murder out of mere incapacity to endure privation of any kind. A romanticist might say she wanted to make sure, woman-like, of her sweetheart's love. But it is quite plain that, however she might want to be loved (i.e., distinguished and caressed), she had no capacity of loving at all. The fact that the desire to be loved and the gift of loving may exist separately is one of the most curious in psychology, and this sad story arrests attention as an instance of it. We wish we could say that the book to which we are indebted for it is a very good one. It is, as we have said, readable, almost from the necessity of the case—but that is all.

It APPEARS that Mr. Thomas's steel rifled gun, with which experiments have recently been made at Shoeburyness, has, with a charge of 25lb. of powder, and a shot weighing 100lb., obtained a range of 5½ miles. This weapon is to be submitted to still further tests.



THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO THE CASBAH OR CITADEL OF ALGIERS — (FROM A SKETCH BY M. DOLFFES)



THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO THE CASBAH OR CITADEL OF ALGIERS — (FROM A SKETCH BY M. DOLFES)

## THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT ALGIERS.

THE Imperial visit to Algiers was the last on the programme of the Imperial tour, and perhaps it may be considered the most important of the entire journey. Their Imperial Majesties reached Algiers early on the morning of the 15th of last month, after a tempestuous run from Ajaccio, to which town the Emperor paid a sort of pious visit, since it was there that the great Napoleon was born and the early years of his life were spent. The Minister of Algeria, and General Martimprey, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the colony, went on board the Imperial yacht to receive the commands of the Emperor, who landed at nine o'clock, under a salute from the forts and vessels of war in the roadstead. On landing their Majesties were received by the Mayor, who presented to the Emperor, on a salver of gold, the keys of the city, and at the same time read him an address remarkable for the loyalty of its dictio. The Emperor replied with much grace, and then a deputation of ladies of the city, among whom were many Jewesses and Spanish and Moorish ladies, advanced to welcome the Empress, who was presented by the wife of the Mayor with a marvellous bouquet of the choicest Oriental flowers. Their Majesties now proceeded to the cathedral, passing as they went several squadrons of Spahis, as well as all the Aghas and Caids at the head of their gourns. Numerous triumphal arches had been erected, some of them very remarkable for their design and also for the inscriptions with which they were covered. On the Place du Théâtre their Majesties received a perfect ovation from the Jews and Arabs of the city and surrounding country. They ran by the side of the Imperial carriage, each in his turn kissing the hands of the Emperor and Empress, who stretched them out for this purpose. A deputation of Kabyles, the recently-subjected tribe, crowded the steps of the theatre to do homage to him whose presence, they said, was "to give them new life." On leaving the cathedral their Majesties proceeded at once to the Government Palace to receive the officials of the city and give an audience to the Bey of Tunis, who came to congratulate them on their arrival. Later in the day their Majesties drove about the city in an open carriage, unaccompanied by any military escort, or even outriders. The streets were crowded with a population who comported themselves with due enthusiasm. On the following day the Emperor, accompanied by only a few officers, visited the Moorish quarter of the city, penetrating the narrowest streets, and examining with great interest the peculiar construction of the dwellings. On arriving at the end of the street leading up to the Casbah, or citadel, which towers high above the city, it was suggested that the Emperor should visit the once famous palace and stronghold of the Dey. The Emperor assented, and seemed greatly interested, asking many questions connected with the history of the citadel, and spending much time in examining those apartments which have been restored since the French dominion in Algeria. Our Engraving represents the Emperor in the courtyard of the citadel taking leave of the Governor, and receiving the homage of some Arab chiefs. To the Casbah itself almost any of the streets which branch from the land side of the Rue Bab-el-Oued and the Rue Bab Azoun are sure to lead; and as long as the passenger continues to ascend he must at last arrive before the Casbah, to which all the streets of the city converge. After the Dey's left the Jenina, from which they were driven by the Janissaries, and from which Ali secretly removed his treasures, they took up their residence at the Casbah, which they made their fortress, and set the Janissaries at defiance.

On his return from the Casbah the Emperor, assisted by the Empress, proceeded to lay the first stone of the fine Boulevard which is to run along the shore, and which, while giving to the city a delightful promenade, will, at the same time, render material advantages to agriculture and commerce as a means of communication. The religious ceremony was performed by Monsieur Pavy, Bishop of Algiers, attended by his clergy. This Boulevard is to take the name of the Empress. An immense concourse of persons, both French and native, were collected, eager to see their Majesties, and the ceremony displayed a most picturesque character. During the day the Emperor and the Empress went on the Arach at the entrance of the Plain of the Mitidja, to be present at the grandest Arab fête ever given in the country. General Jusuf had assembled contingents of the Kabyle infantry and cavalry to pay homage to the Emperor. After a sham-fight between the tribes a grand fantasia took place by from 9000 to 10,000 horsemen rushing forward at the swiftest gallop, and discharging their firearms before their Majesties' tent; afterwards a magnificent charge was given by twelve squadrons of Spahis, crossing the plain like a hurricane; then followed tilting matches; gazelle, ostrich, and falcon hunts; a grand filing-off of the Tourages, with their faces veiled, and mounted on their camels; and of the Chambas, those inhabitants of the depths of the Desert, and the future carriers of French commerce into the Soudan.

The Arabs now formed themselves into an immense line of battle, and, with their banners displayed and muskets held high in the air, advanced towards the eminence on which the Emperor's tent had been pitched. The chiefs, clad in the richest bournous, alighted from their steeds and came in a body to present the horse of homage, caparisoned with gold, and thus perform an act of submission to the Sovereign of France. At this moment, rendered solemn by the beauty of the scene and the warlike appearance of the various tribes, we are told that the Emperor could not help giving way to visible emotion. In the evening the city gave a grand ball, but the Empress, in consequence of accounts which she had received of the alarming state of her sister, the Duchess D'Alba, did not accompany his Majesty.

On the following day the Emperor reviewed the troops, and while he was thus engaged the Algerine Jews profited by this the first visit of a French Sovereign to their country to testify their gratitude for that emancipation which has been the result of a conquest which European arms obtained over their former oppressors. They accordingly presented to the Empress a fan of extraordinary magnificence, composed of ostrich feathers fixed in a golden disc adorned with pearls, rubies, and emeralds of the first water. The interior of the circle is occupied by a Hebrew inscription commemorative of 1830, the date of the French conquest. The handle is of coral, inlaid with gold and set with pearls; its upper part divided into two branches, which support an Imperial crown in gold. The lower end terminates in a golden ball with brilliant stars, and in a ruby and emerald ring. In the centre of the reverse of the fan is a large emerald, surrounded by a double triangle, forming a six-pointed star, ornamented with arabesques in gold, rubies, and brilliants. Two circles of pearls surround the inscription, "The Israelite Ladies of Algiers to her Majesty the Empress Eugénie, 1860."

In the evening the Emperor dined with the Mayor and the city dignitaries, and at the conclusion of the banquet he went at once on board the *Aigle*, and at midnight they set out on their return to France, loaded with presents of almost every description, and taking with them the goodwill of a people who have at length learned to appreciate the French rule.

Algiers is, as most of our readers know, the capital of the French province of Algeria. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre. The houses, appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, seem as if rising in successive layers of snow, and present a dazzling picture from the sea. Their tops are flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air. Many are covered with earth and serve as small gardens in which the choicest flowers are cultivated. The streets are generally narrow, and, with the exception of the cathedral and some few mosques, there are no buildings of any great pretension. The harbour is large and secure, and has been so much improved of late years that as many as three hundred vessels of commerce and thirty ships of war have at one time been counted in it. The fortifications on the sea side are extensive and very strong; but those on the land side are by no means formidable. The city is well supplied with markets, and some of the streets and squares in the European quarter are very spacious, while the houses are of elegant construction. The adjacent country is ornamented with villas and gardens watered by fountains and rivulets. The population numbers about 70,000, of whom more than one-half are Jews and Moors. Algiers has withstood some remarkable sieges, and for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful States of Christendom. The Emperor

Charles V. lost a large fleet and army before it, and in 1683 the French bombarded it; but it was left to Lord Exmouth to overcome them and put an end to Christian slavery. In 1830, in consequence of an insult offered to the French Consul, Charles X. dispatched a large fleet and army against the Dey, who capitulated to General Bourmont, abdicated, and crossed to Europe; when the French entered the town, and took possession of the fort and treasury in the Casbah, which contained stores and bullion valued at £2,000,000 sterling. From that time the French have gradually extended their conquest over the country, winning their way by fire and sword, and not without much bloodshed. Their bravest and most persevering foe was Abd-el-Kader, who for fifteen years disputed their settlement in the country, but who was at last taken prisoner, carried to France, and finally allowed to retire to Broussa, then to Constantinople, and finally to Damascus, where his presence was recently the means of checking the fearful slaughter, and where he has made himself remarkable for the very earnest manner in which he afforded protection to the poor Christians.

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## THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of October 20 will be issued a large, highly-finished Engraving, in surface Lithography, of

## MULREADY'S CELEBRATED PICTURE OF THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY.

CONSIDERING that we plume ourselves on being the first naval architects as well as the foremost sailors in the world, it is not satisfactory to find ourselves constantly remodelling the Navy after foreign examples. Twice, at least, within a very few years we have played this undignified and wasteful part, the only consolation being that it was the best thing to do, perhaps, under the then existing circumstances. The launch of the French liner *Napoleon* threw the Admiralty into a flutter of competition, and soon the *Agamemnon* and a squadron of similar vessels were built, to beat the *Napoleon* on its own lines. Then came the Americans with the *Niagara*, a new and wonderful vessel (which, after all, seems to have rather broken down); and straightway our dockyards were furiously engaged on the *Mersey* and *Orlando* which are now the pride of the fleet. In both instances we excelled the models from which we worked; but it is not creditable to our shipwrights to work from foreign models at all.

The next most important innovation was the building of iron-plated ships. This was a foreign notion too, we believe, and the suggestion of no less a person than the Emperor of the French himself. Iron-sided floating batteries, unwieldy as they were, did good service at Kinburn; and, acting on the hint of this success, the Admiralty ordered the construction of two colossal *frégates blindées*, the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, and two smaller ones, destined to sweep everything from the seas. Meanwhile, Mr. Armstrong came forward with his gun, Mr. Whitworth with his flat-headed shot; and experiments were made with these on iron-plated butts and batteries. The use of experiments is to decide doubt; and so it does generally, but naval matters appear to be an exception to the rule. The authorities do, indeed, appear to have come to the conclusion from these trials that iron-cased vessels are of doubtful service against existing artillery, which, vast as is its superiority over the guns of ten years since, is likely to become more formidable still in years to come—perhaps to-morrow. Therefore the builders of the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* were not hurried; and, indeed, these ships seem to have fallen into positive neglect. It was not so with wooden ships. Every week almost, for some time past, has seen the launch of some mighty vessel of this class; and at this moment we have nearly fifty of them on the stocks, nine of them being built to carry ninety-one guns, and nine fifty-one.

All this while it was known that the French, abandoning the construction of wooden ships, were busy building ten iron frigates. We cannot suppose that the Admiralty was more ignorant of how these ships were being built than that they were being built. If our naval Lords were really curious to know the secrets of their construction (and to inquire what is going on in foreign dockyards is a part of these gentlemen's duty, we suppose) they could hardly have failed of means of arriving at a pretty accurate idea. However, they either did not inquire, tranquilly pursuing their own way, or they did inquire, and came to the conclusion that the *frégate blindée* was a thing to be matched, not imitated. The stories set afloat lately of the unseaworthiness of the new French ships certainly favoured this conclusion, and the country acquiesced in the reliance of the Government on superior speed, seamanship, and artillery.

Then came the news of the launching of the *Gloire*, and its perfect success. Here was an iron-plated frigate, heavily armed, capable of resisting the most powerful French guns, at any rate, and at the same time steaming at a speed which few ships of any class excel, and many fall short of. The apparition (and this is the worst of it) took us completely by surprise—naval men, Admiralty, and all. An outcry in the public press immediately followed. Letters and leaders appeared in the newspapers day after day, denouncing the indifference, the blundering, the ignorance of our naval authorities. The usual result succeeds. The Admiralty exhibits something like panic. Orders to hurry the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* are dispatched (they may be completed in eighteen months, it seems!), and a fiat goes forth to commence another mighty iron monster, bigger and more costly than anything of the sort ever yet dreamed of.

If all this is not downright folly it is, at any rate, most unfortunate. We have no ground for blaming the Admiralty

for taking this new step; but, if it be a wise one, why was it not taken before? What new light has been thrown upon the subject by the launch of the *Gloire*, or by the newspaper controversy inspired by that event, which might not have reached the intelligence of our authorities six months ago? Even one month is of vast importance when you have thousands of workmen hammering in all the dockyards at a dozen huge timber ships, with a score or two of others of more or less importance. As a mere matter of expense it is impossible to go on building this class of war-vessels at such a rate, and a fleet of *frégates blindées* at the same time. These ships are either superior or inferior to those existing in our Navy. Of the latter we have already an enormous number—more than enough to act as auxiliaries, if iron ships are to take the leading part in naval warfare for the future—to bear the brunt and onset of battle. If they are good for anything, this is what they are good for; and in that case four or five of them will not suffice. If the principle is good, let us have a dozen ships built in accordance with it at once. But their cost is enormous; that of the *Warrior* is estimated at £500,000; and in the face of those figures it is obvious that the construction of wooden ships must cease for a time, especially as (it seems) they safely may. The fact is, however, that we hear of no such design. Are we, then, to draw the inference that the monster now about to be made is only another experiment? Is it begun simply out of "deference to public opinion" and the clamour of the press? We heartily hope not, though the haste of the Admiralty somewhat favours the suspicion. It also creates a doubt as to whether they have solved the difficulties hitherto advanced by seamen and gunners against iron-sided ships. It may be, indeed, that these difficulties have been overcome at the moment when success abroad has made people impatient at home; but there is something in the coincidence which we do not like. So far as we learn, no new principle has been discovered (except Jones's, and we do not hear that that is to be employed); and the Whitworth shot hit as hard as ever. However, we are in the hands of the Admiralty, and must put our trust in that Board. At the same time, it is fit they should learn that we are tired of hasty and costly experiments; that we expect they should know what they are about; and especially that, in building the gigantic vessels now in preparation, they have arrived at definite conclusions, beyond the range of experiments.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT remain at Coburg—where Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia are also staying still—in privacy. THE DUCHESS OF KENT has returned to town from Scotland.

LOD STANLEY has promised to address the members of the Warrington Mechanics' Institution at a dinner to be held on Saturday, the 27th inst.

A MONUMENT is to be erected at Gloucester to Bishop Hooper near the spot where he was burnt. An iron chain and the remains of a post were discovered by some workmen while digging on this spot some time since.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B., who has been for six years Governor of New South Wales, will in all probability succeed the late Sir Henry Ward as Governor of Madras.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN are being purchased by English firms in Hungary. Ten days or a fortnight ago but few orders were received from England to purchase wheat, but the demand is now almost as great as it was three weeks or a month since.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA are about to appoint a commission of delegates to discuss the necessary arrangements for cutting a canal between the Sarre and the canal from the Marne to the Rhine.

IN HONOUR OF A VISIT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, Blondin lately performed his tightrope feat across the Niagara on stilts and with a man on his back.

THE COUNT OF SYRACUSE (uncle to the King of Naples) has arrived in London from Paris.

PREPARES FOR THE ERECTION OF THE TESTIMONIAL ABOUT TO BE RAISED AT WOOLWICH TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN WAR WERE COMMENCED ON SATURDAY.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WAS HELD AT LEIPZIG ON THE 29TH ULT., WHEN IT WAS DECIDED THAT A COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THAT CITY.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF REGULAR MILITARY MEANS TO OVERAWE AND COERCE THE DRUSES INTO SUBMISSION IS ANNOUNCED FROM BEYROUT. THE LINE OF COUNTRY BETWEEN DAMASCUS AND SIDON IS TO BE OCCUPIED IN FORCE BY THE TURKS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY PAID NO LESS A SUM THAN £26,312 UNDER THE HEAD OF COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS AND LOSSES IN THE YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE LAST.

THE REV. H. GRATTON GUINNESS WAS RECENTLY BAPTISED BY IMMERSION AT BATH. LORD CONGLETON OFFICIATED ON THE OCCASION.

DURING THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH FLEET AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL SOME THIRTY OR FORTY SAILORS DESERTED AND DIED TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF THE *LADY ELGIN* CATASTROPHE IN THEIR VERDICT EXPRESS THEIR OPINION THAT THE STEAMER WAS SEAWORTHY, BUT WAS OVERCROWDED WITH PASSENGERS. THE SECOND MATE OF THE SCHOONER WAS CENSURED FOR NOT SEEING THE LIGHTS. THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOONER IS BLAMED FOR NOT IMMEDIATELY ANCHORING.

EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY SOME OF THE UNITED STATES' ARMY OFFICERS AS TO THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST RIFLE-BALLS. IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT COMPRESSED OAKUM WAS INEFFECTUAL, BUT THAT THE BALL WOULD NOT PENETRATE MORE THAN SIX INCHES INTO SAND, AGAINST WHICH IT BECAME QUITE FLATTENED.

SIR ARTHUR FANSHAWE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT DEVONPORT, HAS HAD TO RESIGN HIS APPOINTMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL-HEALTH. SIR H. ST. W. STEWART, K.C.B., HAS BEEN SPEAKED OF AS LIKELY TO SUCCEED SIR ARTHUR.

SOME OF THE CARDIFF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS WERE PRACTISING AT A TARGET ON MONDAY, WHEN ONE OF THEM, FURSE, WHO WAS MARKING THE HITS, WAS STRUCK ON THE LEG BY A BALL. HE WAS CARRIED TO THE INFIRMARY, WHERE HE HAD HIS LEG AMPUTATED.

A NEW ANNOTATED EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE IN DUTCH, BY C. W. OZOMMER, IS IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION AT AMSTERDAM. THE FIRST VOLUME, WHICH HAS JUST APPEARED, CONTAINS "OTHELLO."

THE DEATH OF GENERAL METAXA, AT ATHENS, IS ANNOUNCED. HE WAS SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE. COLETTA, METAXA, AND MAVROCORDATO, THE THREE GREAT LEADERS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, TOOK PART IN MOST OF THE IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS OF THEIR COUNTRY. MAVROCORDATO ALONE SURVIVES.

BARON ADALBERT DE BARNIM, SON OF PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA AND OF MME. DE BARNIM, DIED LATELY AT CHARTUM, IN NUBIA, IN THE COURSE OF A JOURNEY HE WAS MAKING THROUGH THAT COUNTRY. HE FELL A VICTIM TO THE CLIMATE. THE DECEASED WAS NINETEEN YEARS OF AGE.

THERE WERE 31,543 INSANE PAUPERS CHARGEABLE TO UNIONS ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY; OF THESE THE MAJORITY WERE FEMALES. THE ANNUAL COST WAS UPWARDS OF £250,000.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NEW ORLEANS WAS ROBBED IN GLASGOW, LAST WEEK, OF A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A CHECK FOR £310, A BILL FOR £100, A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR 2500 DOL., A BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR 3000 DOL., A BILL FOR 115 DOL., A BILL FOR £60 OR £70, AND NINE £1 BANK-NOTES. THE THEFT WAS COMMITTED BY A WOMAN. THE CHECKS AND BILLS, HOWEVER, WILL BE OF NO USE TO THE THIEF.

A TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, FROM A MANUSCRIPT OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY IN THE LIBRARY OF THE VATICAN, HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED AT GENEVA.

OWING TO CONTINUED ILL-HEALTH, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES HOWE FREMANTLE, K.C.B., WILL NOT REHOIST HIS FLAG AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHANNEL FLEET. ACCORDING TO PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS THE TWO DIVISIONS OF THE FLEET WILL WINTER AT PORTSMOUTH AND DEVONPORT, REMAINING UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE PORT ADMIRALS AT THE RESPECTIVE PORTS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS PRESENTED ABD-EL-KADER WITH A MAGNIFICENT BRACE OF REVOLVERS, DECKED WITH SILVER, IN A BOX OF AMERICAN OAK, RICHLY CARVED AND ORNAMENTED.

THE DEATH OF MR. RICE, THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN, IS ANNOUNCED. MR. RICE IS REMEMBERED IN THIS COUNTRY AS THE ORIGINAL "JIM CROW," AND THE PRECURSOR OF OUR NEGRO MELODISTS.

FOORTY-TWO VESSELS OF WAR ARE NOW BEING BUILT IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS. OF THESE NINE ARE TO CARRY 91 GUNS; NINE 51 GUNS; TWO, 36 GUNS; TWO, 22 GUNS; TWO, 21 GUNS; FOUR, 17 GUNS; TWO, 16 GUNS; FIVE, 11 GUNS; ONE, 5 GUNS; AND THREE, 4 GUNS; THE REMAINDER WILL CARRY ONLY ONE GUN.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVE GRANTED A PENSION of £25 per annum to the widow of the late Mr. J. Monger, the Sergeant in the Dover Volunteer Artillery Corps who was killed by the frightful gun accident at Archfield Fort.

THE NEWS that Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister, is to be removed from Madrid and be replaced by Mr. Otway, is noticed by some of the Madrid journals.

A SCHOOL-ROOM FOR THE PRINCE IMPERIAL has just been prepared on the ground floor of the Palace of the Tuilleries, on the side of the garden. It contains a well-selected library, philosophical and mathematical instruments, &c. The Prince will be five years old in March next.

A HERALDIC REVIEW gives the following as the arms of the principal cities of Italy:—Naples has a siren; Rome, a she-wolf; Florence, lilies; Modena and Piacenza, a cross; Venice, a lion; and Turin, a bull. The arms of Sicily is a head with three legs.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MIRACLE PLAY at Oberammergau is at an end, after having reached its twentieth representation, and put into the pockets of the pious villagers as much as £6000. The King of Bavaria was present at one of the exhibitions.

THE LEGITIMIST PARTY in France propose to get up subscriptions for presenting a sword of honour to General Lamoriciere, but the *Ami de la Religion* announces that the Minister of the Interior has interdicted them.

DURING THE GALE OF WEDNESDAY MORNING two women were in bed in a cottage at Roseneath, N.E., when a very large tree fell upon the roof and imbedded its branches in the earthen floor. Before the women could be extricated the branches had to be dug out of the ground.

THE DECREE lately issued at Naples according a pension to Milano, who attempted to murder the late King Ferdinand, is most indignantly protested against by the *Paris Presse*. That paper says that there must be no premium for murder.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. JAMES CHAPMAN has resigned the bishopric of Colombo (to which he was appointed in 1845) on account of failing health. The see, which comprises the island of Ceylon, is worth £2000 a year, which is paid out of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

SIR JOHN BOWRING lately made a speech in support of the ballot at the Exeter Discussion Society.

THE BODY OF A YOUNG GIRL OF FOURTEEN, who suddenly disappeared a few years ago, has been discovered under the altar of the Virgin in the church of Boulogne, a village between Paris and St. Cloud. The girl is described as having been very beautiful. She had been to her first confession shortly before her disappearance.

FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS are said to have died in Southern Russia and Kiev from the puncture of a description of poisonous fly which comes from Asia. About sixty or seventy years ago a great number of persons died from a similar cause.

A GREAT MANY FOREIGN VESSELS have lately passed through the Dardanelles to obtain in the Black Sea, in the Danube, and the Sea of Azoff, cargoes of grain for England and France. On one day as many as 80 reached Constantinople, on another 200, and on a third 160.

THE GROUP OF ST. GEORGE surmounting the Old Westminsters' monumental column, now being erected in the Broad Sanctuary, has been erroneously attributed to Mr. Philip. The designer is Mr. J. R. Clayton.

THE SUGAR-HOUSE OF MESSRS. GOODHART, of the Horseferry-road, Limehouse, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is calculated to exceed £30,000.

A SERVANT-GIRL NAMED HOOPER, in service at Stokerneighhead, near Newton Abbot, is charged with having cut off the head of her newborn child and burning it in the fire-grate!

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

In the dull town of Huntingdon, where Oliver Cromwell was born, and where his ancestors fattened oxen, there has been an unusual gathering of political notables. The occasion was the anniversary of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society; and there were present at the dinner His Grace the Duke of Manchester; the Right Hon. Major-General Peel, late Secretary for War and member for the town; Mr. Thomas Baring, the other member; Mr. Fellowes; and Lord Robert Montagu, the member for the county; with others of less note, whom I need not name here. His Grace the Duke of Manchester presided. The Duke is not the old grey-haired gentleman who was so long known in this county, and who wrote a book on prophecy, preached in the open air, and made Kimbolton Castle almost like a conventicle. He was gathered to his fathers in 1853, and this is his son, who has none of his father's religious eccentricities. He (the son) was in the House of Commons as Lord Mandeville, member for his county, and occasionally whip for the Conservative party; and he it was that led into the park, when the volunteers were reviewed, that splendid regiment of cavalry called the Huntingdon Mounted Rifles, which, on account of the bravery of their dress and appointments, their magnificent horses, and their general efficiency, attracted immense notice. His Grace married a foreign lady, the Countess D'Alten; and, if report speaks truly, I should say that, etiquette not forbidding, the Duchess would have no objection herself to lead that splendid body of horse, or even to head it in a charge. The Duke of Manchester when in the House of Commons seldom or never spoke, but he had the reputation there of being a very intelligent and well-cultivated man. His Grace presided on this occasion with modest dignity and propriety. Major-General Peel responded to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," as it was befitting a Major-General and late Secretary for War to do. There is nothing remarkable in General Peel. He has not the ability of his brother. He is as unlike his elder nephew as solid beef to a whipped syllabub; and he has not the accurate, painstaking habits of that prince of red-tapists, his younger nephew Frederick. He is simply a respectable, solid, good man of average ability; and he looks this, as men generally do look what they really are if we have but the tact to read their looks. Sir Robert (the late, I mean) looked what he was—a calm, high-minded, upright, wise statesman of large capacity. And the present Sir Robert, no one for a moment can mistake what he is. He has the stature of his father, and something of his strides when he walks into the House. Neither does his head indicate a want of capacity; but here the parallel fails. That restless, roaming, flashing eye, glancing at everything, resting upon nothing—if that be a type of the mind of its possessor, as no doubt it is, it shows us at once where he fails. He may be witty, clever, brilliant; but, lacking the power of concentrating his mind on an object, and persistently keeping it there, he never can be other than a shallow man; and there are other indications of the same fault which we could notice, but which we pass over. And as with Sir Robert so with his brother. On him, too, nature has written his character. He is industrious, accurate, and narrow; and this is just what you would judge him to be. And so we leave the Peeles. In my paper there is no report of Mr. Fellowes' speech, but I can answer for it he spoke well; for, though he rarely, very rarely, speaks in the House, he is a good speaker. He is one of those men who justify Bright's theory—"That some of the silent members are the best speakers." I never heard Mr. Fellowes speak but once, and that was when Mr. Thomas Duncombe attacked the Huntingdonshire magistrates, and I have a vivid recollection of that speech, and I remember, too, that it was so effective that Tommy was glad to sheer off with loss. And then, as to Mr. Baring, it was unpardonable of the reporters not to report him; for Mr. Baring is a very able speaker, a notable man, and it is said will be Chancellor of the Exchequer if the Conservatives should have the good fortune again to mount to power. But beyond all question the speech of the evening was that delivered by Lord Montagu. It was not, however, reader, for its excellence, but for its silliness, that the speech was remarkable. Indeed, I think I may venture to say that this was the silliest speech that I ever read, though I confess that this is saying a good deal. From beginning to end it was one blundering attempt at wit;—and such wit! I will not, however, attempt an analysis of it. All I shall do is to give two specimens. His Lordship dilated largely upon the waste of time in the House, and, after enumerating many ways in which the House wasted its time, he says, "There is a further reason why we waste a great deal of time: we talk a great deal about foreign politics, and I must say that in so doing we do a great deal of good." So, according to the noble Lord, "doing good is wasting time." This is a specimen of his Lordship's logic. I will finish with a specimen of his wit!—

You (said his Lordship) have all doubtless heard of the "Agapemone, or the Abode of Love." It is ruled by a certain Mr. Price; but a Mrs. Price has been there against the wish of her husband. Ultimately she ran away,

and Mr. Price, after running all over the country in search of her, found her at Salisbury buying ribbons. Now, we are a happy family in the House of Commons. Ours is an Agapemone, and Lord Palmerston is our Mr. Price. His wife, Lady Palmerston, or rather Mr. Gladstone, chances to be of a most erratic disposition. The noble Lord has spent anxious days and nights in search of his better half, and finally he found her buying wines in one country, ribbons in another, and giving away our coins in exchange (Laughter). Let us hope that having finally been caught she will in future be brought to a due sense of her maternal duties (Laughter and cheers).

There, gentle reader, what do you think of that for a metaphor? I had intended to criticise and pull to pieces this wonderful figure; but I find the task impossible. It is such confusion worse confounded that it makes one dizzy to look at it. I confess that I am surprised very much at this speech of Lord Montagu. His Lordship often speaks in the House (and, by the way, wastes a good deal of time);—but let that pass; but, on the whole, he does not talk badly, as compared with many others. It is true there is never much in his speeches; there are many others which one hears that are more remarkable for copiousness of words than of ideas, but still they are passable; and certainly in the House the noble Lord has never given indication of such a power to talk nonsense as he has here. How was it that he thus out-Heroed Herod? Well, I suspect that his Lordship must have drunk bad wine, which got into his head and muddled his brains. I say bad wine rather than too much, because his Lordship is somewhat a religious man, and, I am sure, would not willingly drink too much. At country towns the wine is often poor, heady stuff; and I fancy the noble Lord must have been taken in. Lord Robert Montagu is brother to the Duke of Manchester. He it was who took up that Sabbath Bill of Lord Chelmsford and introduced it into the House of Commons—the bill which roused Houndsditch to such a pitch of excitement, and which Mr. Digby Seymour happily smothered by showing that it trenched upon the privileges of the House; and he it was who took the chair at a meeting of the builders on strike, and fraternised with Mr. Potter. His Lordship, in the House, is considered to be a well-meaning man, who has good intentions, but lacks wisdom to carry them out. "Weak, but wroth," I should say, is the right verdict.

The year 1860 will at its termination show a black list of victims in the literary and artistic world. Though he has called unto him many more than most of his predecessors, the destroyer seems yet unsatisfied, and we have to record the deaths of yet two persons, both of whom had achieved a reputation in different fields of art. Mr. Ebenezer Landells, the well-known wood-engraver, died at Bromley on the morning of the 1st instant. A kindly, genial man, and skilful in his art, his death should not take place unnoticed. Mr. Landells was a Northumbrian, and to the last his honest tongue retained its characteristic "burr." At an early age he became a pupil of Bewick, the famed engraver, and throughout life he did his master justice. About thirty years ago he came to London, and was soon known in art-circles. He was one of the originators of *Punch*, a fact of which he was justly proud, and from him Messrs. Bradbury and Evans bought their copyright. Mr. Landells was also the originator of the *Illuminated Magazine*, a periodical which, though it enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's editorship, did not extend beyond five volumes, and he was one of the original proprietors of the *Lady's Magazine*. At the time of his death he had been for some time ailing, but no fatal result was immediately apprehended. Art-exhibitions and conversations of the coming winter have also been robbed by death of one of their constant contributors and directors, for Mr. A. E. Chalon is no more. His quaint, old-fashioned, gaunt figure was known to almost every London lounger; and his works are familiar to all who have any pretension to an acquaintance with art. At one time Mr. Chalon was considered the first water-colour portrait-painter of the day, and obtained the highest artistic honours, but "he lingered on the stage to gather up the crumbs and fragments of applause," and his later productions were *rococo* and feeble. His brother, Mr. James Chalon, once equally distinguished, has been dead for some years.

An advertisement in the literary journals announces that the club of Dusseldorf artists, known as the "Malkasten," intend to start a lottery of paintings, the profits of which are to be applied to the purchase of Jakobi's Gut (Jacobi's property) at Pempelfort, a place sacred to all admirers of German literature from its having been a favourite resort of Goethe, Herder, and Humboldt. The members of the Malkasten—I speak from very old experience—are not only a very jovial set, and thoroughly hospitable to any passing Englishman, but they are honourable in the highest degree, and all their engagements are sure to be carried out. In their scheme they have the patronage of the Prince Consort, and the consent of the Prussian Government. The price of the tickets is six shillings each, and they are obtainable of Mr. Phelps, in Orchard-street.

The prize given by the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts has this year been awarded by the council to Mr. Solomon's picture, "Drowned, Crowned!" In the votes of the subscribers there was a tie between this picture and Mr. Cross's "Murder of Thomas à Becket." Mr. O'Neil's "Volunteer" had the next number of votes. Some years since this same society awarded the prize to Mr. Mills's singularly unpleasant picture of "The Blind Girl," passing over Mr. Solomon's chef-d'œuvre "Waiting for the Verdict," which was then in the exhibition.

The first number of the Liverpool comic paper, the *Porcupine*, has appeared. It is a singularly dull publication at present, and cannot, one would imagine, have as yet received any contributions from the gentlemen whose names it so freely advertises, but must have started with a first cargo of provincial ballast. All the papers, with one exception, are on local, and purely local, topics; and the exceptional article, "The Savage in Liverpool," is marred by that curiously bad taste which is highly facetious on topics that, however wildly mirth-exciting to the writers and a few of their personal friends, are entirely tasteless to the general public. There is plenty of room for a good comic periodical, and the Liverpudlians are generous and enterprising; but the *Porcupine* must improve vastly before he will have any chance of success.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Miss Josephine Gougenheim, a young lady with a great transatlantic reputation, has made a most successful débüt at the LYCUM. She is pretty, elegant, and spirited, has a thorough knowledge of stage business, and is untrammelled by stage nervousness, seems as though she had determined to make a favourable impression, and has certainly carried her point. The piece in which she appeared was a revival called "The Irish Heiress," originally produced many years ago at Covent Garden during Madam Vestris' reign. It was written by Mr. Bourcier, when he was very young and very vain, and did not know what dramatic writing really is. It is semi-melodramatic, semi-farcical, and wholly preposterous. Mr. George Vining acted very well; he has more scope here than he had at the Olympic, and has taken up a new line of character; so did Mr. Neville, a novice from Liverpool, who promises to be an acquisition; so did Miss Kate Saville, who is one of the most ladylike and sensible actresses on the stage.

Mr. John Brougham has appeared at the HAYMARKET in a play of his own writing, called "Romance and Reality." Mr. Brougham's acting is better than his writing; his play was dull, his performance was spirited; he has no claim to "star reputation," but would be found exceedingly useful in a first-class English theatre. At the fall of the curtain on Monday he was recalled and made a speech. This is an innovation in England, though probably a custom in America. Mr. Barney Williams first introduced it in London; but surely it is somewhat superfluous in an actor to thank his audience in a set speech. Their summons show their appreciation; his bow would fully express his gratitude.

Mr. Wigan will open the ST. JAMES'S towards the close of the month. Mr. Tom Taylor will write a new play for the occasion. The same author is also engaged on a comedy for Miss Gougenheim, and a new piece for Drury Lane.

Mr. Webster will appear in November, in a new play by Mr. Watts Phillips, at Drury Lane. Apparently we have more faith in Mr. Webster's powers of attraction than he has himself, or he would never go to another theatre while his own was open.

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

THE rapid and mysterious movements of Prince Napoleon must have excited many an uncomfortable surmise in the breasts of our more timid countrymen. As good Protestants used to believe that every act and word of the Pope was pregnant with satanic craft, there is still a kind of popular belief, especially in the rural districts, that the most trifling movements of the present Emperor, or of any one related to the great Napoleon Bonaparte, must, in some occult way, portend mischief to this country. To persons of this temperament it is truly alarming to hear that a highly active and intelligent member of the Bonaparte family has been lately traversing the three kingdoms unchallenged, inspecting our manufacturing and agricultural processes, visiting our harbours, and taking soundings of our channels. One day we hear of him in Scotland; next we are informed that the unexpected arrival of a French war-steamer in Dublin Bay has caused "considerable excitement"; then he is seen driving about in "a hansom covered car," and "walking round the piers of the harbour," while the citizens of Kingstown were strictly prohibited from visiting the Imperial yacht; this is followed by a secret expedition, "at six o'clock in the morning," to Ballinasloe; that very night the yacht gets under way, "nobody on shore being aware of her destination," which proves to be Milford Haven. "Immediately on arrival (at the latter port) a report was spread that the Prince was not on board, but would arrive by the express train at 6.30 p.m. By this ruse his Royal Highness walked quietly about with his suite unattended by any crowd." The *Jerome Bonaparte* sailed for "Bristol the same evening." More recent accounts reveal the startling fact that the vessel was seen sounding her way up the Bristol Channel, disembarking officers at Clevedon and others at Pill, and conducting herself in all respects like a rakish and evil-disposed craft. Dark and distant rumours have reached us of a rendezvous at a well-known central point on the line of the Great Western Railway, as well as of a meeting at a well-known Bristol hotel, where a chart of the Bristol Channel was seen to be spread out on the table, and where the parties stayed several hours "without any refreshment," a circumstance well calculated to rouse the suspicions of a landlord. We cannot forget, in connection with this locality, that some years since a Swiss officer (the same who suggested that the treeless region of "Dartmoor Forest" would furnish timber for military engines) pointed out the entrance of the Avon as an eminently favourable spot for a hostile disembarkation. We be think ourselves, too, of the Duke of Malakoff's inexplicable visit to the Isle of Purbeck—a visit which, like this, professed to be "purely one of recreation," and was, of course, conducted "as unostentatiously as possible."

No doubt it has been urged on the Prince's behalf that, as a man of science and a patron of the arts, he may be desirous of "curiously inspecting the industrial resources of the country." A dangerous attitude lurks in this expression. Science has often been the handmaid of warfare, and there is no secret emissary more formidable, because less suspected, than a philosopher. . . . Whatever his professions, can he visit our shores in peace with any other object than to spy out the nakedness of the land? Besides, he went straight to one of our weakest points. We have reason to doubt whether the naval establishments at Clevedon and Portishead consist of more than one or two pleasure-boats and a few bathing-machines. Under these circumstances we are not at all surprised to hear that considerable anxiety was felt by the preventive officers on the coast of Somersetshire. There is no reason why Clevedon should not share with Hastings and Torquay the sad éclat of a hostile descent being made in its neighbourhood.

For our own part, of the two possible hypotheses we prefer the more charitable, and will assume that the Prince has no secret instructions from the Tuilleries, and is meditating no plot against "perfidious Albion." Upon this supposition we venture, on behalf of the British public, to offer him a hearty welcome. He is at liberty to tell our towers and mark our bulwarks when and where he pleases. It is no part of our insular policy to keep dark the extent of our resources or national defences, or to speak gently of our own weakness. Foreign-looking gentlemen may be seen walking over our few fortifications; and, if they visit Dover Castle, we have little doubt they are shown the very spot in which the credulous are made to believe that a whole storming party might be launched into perdition by the withdrawal of a single bolt. Like an honest prize-fighter, this country is ever ready to open its hands and show that they are not unfairly weighted.—*Times*.

The Prince arrived in Paris from his excursion on Sunday evening.

AN OYSTER-DREDGER, while following his occupation in Falmouth harbour a few days since, brought up a buckle once belonging to Admiral Rodney. It is in good preservation. On the buckle, in large, raised letters, is the name, "Sir G. Bridges Rodney, Admiral of the White," with the family arms on one side and two ships in action on the other.

MR. ALFRED CHALON, the portrait-painter, died a few days since at Kensington, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Chalon was for many years the fashionable water-colour painter of the age, and may be styled, par excellence, the artist of ladies, in the portraiture of whom his pencil was peculiarly felicitous.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The accident to the Prince Consort occurred while he was on his return to Coburg from a shooting-party at Cattenberg. His Royal Highness was in a carriage alone. After he had gone about three miles the horses, which were driven four-in-hand, commenced kicking violently, and shortly started off at full speed. The coachman did everything in his power to arrest the progress of the frightened animals, but without effect. At about the distance of a mile from Coburg the road from Cattenberg crosses the railway at a level, and upon approaching this spot the Prince Consort observed that the bar which is lowered to prevent carriages crossing the line when a train is expected was closed, preparatory to the arrival of the train due at Coburg at five o'clock. A wagon, which had been stopped by the bar, was also standing upon the road. A violent concussion being then inevitable, His Royal Highness jumped from the carriage and fell to the ground. He received some superficial cuts and bruises in the face, but was not seriously hurt. The carriage had in the meantime come into collision with the bar of the railway and was upset, the coachman being dashed to the ground and considerably hurt. His Royal Highness immediately devoted his attention to the man, who was conveyed to the lodge of the railway servant who has charge of the bar.

RAILWAY FRAUDS IN AMERICA.—An extraordinary inquiry has been some time in progress regarding an almost universal system of plunder practised by the employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the leading lines of the United States. Twenty-one persons are already implicated, and these seem to have the power of implicating others in much higher position, so that there is a strong desire for concealment. With one exception, the whole conductors of the line are understood to have long carried on a daily system of misappropriation. Some of them have confessed and disengaged as much as they were able. One gave up £500, another £3000. Others had lost all in gambling, and had nothing to return. In one instance £17 was proved to have been embezzled by a conductor in a single trip. This man, however, whose salary was £110 per annum, on being asked by the examining committee how he had contrived in a few years to accumulate £7000, replied that he would give a satisfactory reason if the party who put the question would explain how he himself had contrived to be worth £7000.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.—The claim made by the French Government through their Consul, M. de Pianelli, on behalf of the owners of French vessels entering the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to enjoy the same privileges as the freemen of the town of Newcastle, under the 10th article of the Treaty between France and England, has been satisfactorily arranged. The reply of the Corporation to the Government of France at once showed that the demand was not tenable. The proper authorities have, therefore, received directions, and, with the concurrence of the two Governments, have issued the following regulation for the future guidance of the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Newcastle, which is as follows—viz., "Instructions given by the British Government to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Newcastle:—Oct. 1, 1860. No local dues of any description must be levied on French vessels or their cargoes; but it must be distinctly understood that these directions have exclusive reference to national privileges, and not to peculiar privileges of particular classes, such as freemen, which cannot be extended to subjects of this or any other country not being freemen."—A telegram was received by the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, from Paris, requiring the attendance of a deputation from the hosiery and lace manufacturers, to aid Mr. Cobden in the settlement of some details of the treaty which is shortly to come into operation. A deputation was accordingly despatched.



CAPTURING EAGLES AT ROHRMOOS, BAVARIA.

EAGLE-HUNTING AT  
ROHRMOOS, IN UPPER  
BAVARIA.*(From the Diary of a Hunter.)*

EARLY on the morning of the 13th of June, 1860, I reached Rohrmoos, an estate belonging to Prince Frederick at Allgau, about ten leagues from Bodensee. Immediately on my arrival I held a conference with Johann Weber, the Prince's steward, relative to a projected eagle-hunt on the mountain called the Red Wall. At eight o'clock I proceeded, in company with Weber, to reconnoitre the position. The immense rock called the Red Wall, between 400 and 500 German feet in height, overhangs a chasm in which a rock-eagle had built her eyrie. About halfway up the rock there runs a chamois-path, which a very skilful climber might be able to ascend; but to get higher by dint of mere climbing is an absolute impossibility. About midway up the chamois-path stands the solitary fir-tree shown on the right of our Illustration, and at a little distance there is a thicket of yew-trees. This thicket, I thought, would serve as an ambush whence I might fire with advantage. In the same rock there was a second eyrie, and there it seemed no difficult matter to shoot the old eagles and to carry away the young one, for there are seldom two eaglets. But no attempt had yet been made to ascend to the more elevated eyrie, to reach which had hitherto been considered an impossibility. To prove the fallacy of this idea was certainly no easy enterprise.

On the morning of the 14th of June I stationed myself in the covert, and remained there for several hours in a soaking rain.

At length, towards the afternoon, the female eagle appeared in sight, and I fired at her; but I could not see whether the bird fell or went back to the eyrie. I descended the rock, and searched about, to see whether I could find the eagle among the mass of stone and thickets; but I could see no trace of it. On the morning of the 15th, after a night of continuous rain, I again ascended, with Weber and one of his men, to about a mile from Rohrmoos, and commenced my search for the eagle. I found it in a cleft which, in my search the day before, I had passed twenty times without perceiving what I was looking for. Drenched to the skin, we returned to Rohrmoos with our booty. On the 16th I remained several hours in my place of ambush without seeing the male eagle. On my return home I learned from Weber that he and the son of a forester had, in the course of the previous year, three times fired at the male eagle, as he was soaring to the upper eyrie, but without hitting him, and that since then the bird had been very shy and cautious. On the 17th I again ascended the rock and saw the eagle on his homeward flight. On the 18th the weather was rainy and foggy in the morning, and it was difficult to discern anything; but about five o'clock in the afternoon I saw the eagle make three or four circuits. On the 19th, about eight o'clock in the morning, he again made his appearance. After soaring round and round for a while he settled himself on the rock about two hundred paces from me. I watched him for the space of two hours from an aperture in my place of ambush. I was most interested in observing the various motions of his head, throat, and eyes. At length he took wing and soared upwards, and disappeared over the ridge of the rock. About five o'clock in the afternoon I again heard a rustling, and the eagle once more appeared in sight, carrying in his claws some prey he had collected for the young bird. To-day I was out sixteen hours, during fourteen of which I was stationed on one spot—a tolerable exercise of patience. On the 20th I was out early. The eagle again appeared in sight. I fired just as he was soaring to his eyrie laden with prey, and I saw him fall. I descended to the spot where he lay, and, having secured him, hastened with my booty to Rohrmoos.

I now resolved to make preparations for catching the eaglet; and accordingly Weber, myself, and ten men proceeded to the rock, furnished with long ropes, poles, pickaxes, ladders, &c. After great labour



INFANT SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB RECENTLY OPENED AT OLD TRAFFORD.

and difficulty, not unaccompanied by considerable danger, we succeeded in joining several ladders together, and by help of ropes and hooked poles we fixed them to the rock in the manner shown in the Illustration. I ascended, and on reaching the last step of the ladder I was enabled to look into the eyrie. To my despair I discovered that the eaglet had withdrawn into the furthermost corner of his rocky nest. A hasty glance round the interior enabled me to discern the remains of some half-dozen kids and chamois, together with sundry rabbits and birds of various kinds. Most of these were half-devoured, and lay scattered here and there amidst fragments of rock and branches of trees.

The ladder not being long enough to enable me to get into the eyrie, I was somewhat at a loss how to draw the young eaglet out of the corner into which he had retreated. I luckily hit upon a device which was attended by success. I drew out from the eyrie a long branch of a tree, and after a few thrusts the young bird seized the end of it in his mouth, and I was thereby enabled to draw him to me. Having secured him by binding his claws and wings, I swung him across my shoulders, and descended the ladder.

In the evening the whole party of hunters, carrying the eaglet in triumph, returned to Rohrmoos. On the following day I set off with my prize to Munich, where he is now located with a companion whom I captured two years ago at Untersberg.

## OPENING OF THE INFANT DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

THE institution for the reception and education of deaf and dumb infants was opened at Old Trafford, last week, under circumstances of great interest and encouragement. This institution, which is unique, being the only one of the kind in the world, opens not only free of debt, but there is a handsome sum in hand.

The inaugural ceremony took place in the schoolroom, a large, well-lit room, and fitted with suitable school apparatus, pictures, &c. The Rev. Canon Clifton, M.A., the president of the institution, occupied the chair; and was surrounded by many gentlemen who have taken an active part in the erection of the institution. The body of the room was well filled with ladies, who have been most serviceable in aiding this good cause. At the back of the room sat the

mothers of the twenty-six children who were candidates for admission.

The Rev. Canon Clifton, in opening the proceedings, said a school for the infant deaf and dumb was an entirely new idea. Similar institutions did not admit children under eight years old, while here they would be received between the ages of three and seven. Children are most susceptible of cultivation when very young; and this was particularly true of deaf mutes, who were not generally deficient in mental ability, but their minds became early deadened by seclusion and neglect. This institution, therefore, supplied a very great want. There would be accommodation ultimately for fifty children. Already more applicants had appeared than could be accommodated, so anxious were the parents of these unfortunate little ones to use the institution. There had been raised for the building the large sum of £11,500. Of this amount £4500 was obtained in donations, and the unexampled sum of £7000 had, thanks to the ladies, been raised by a bazaar.

Mr. Thomas Turner, the originator of the institution, explained that the objects of the institution were to care for the children, both in body and mind, in regard to food, clothing, habitation, and instruction. It was no charity, for 2s. 6d. a week was required with each child.

As a proof of the intelligence of these deaf mutes, the following answers were quoted:—

"What is hope? Hope is the blossom of happiness.—What is the difference between hope and desire? Desire is a tree in leaf; hope a tree in blossom; enjoyment is a tree in fruit.—What is gratitude? Gratitude is the memory of

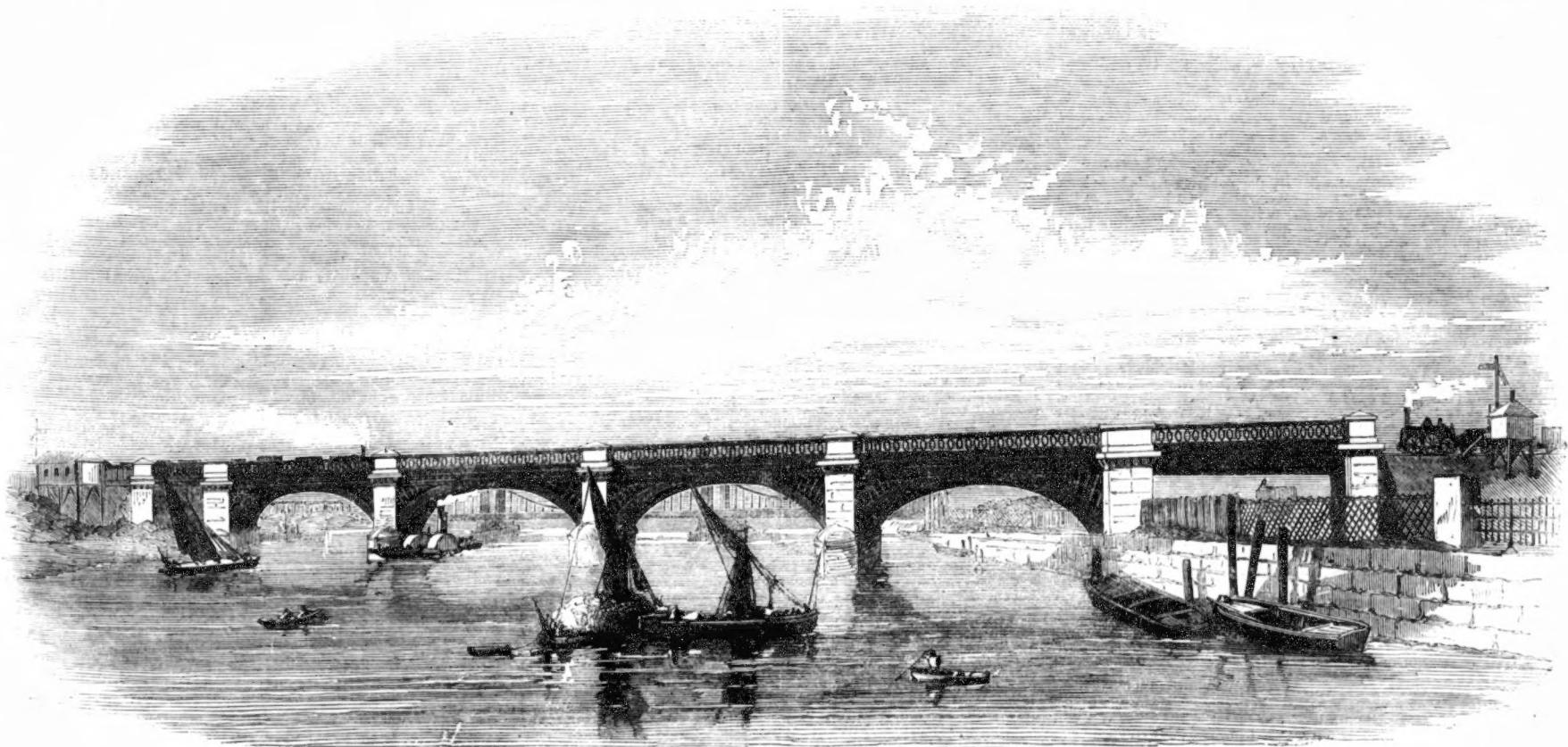
the heart.—What is time? A line that has two ends; a path that begins with the cradle and ends in the tomb.—What is eternity? A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line that has no end.—What is God? The necessary Being, the sun of eternity, the mechanism of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the universe.—Does God reason? Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates, he decides. God is omniscient; he never doubts, and therefore never reasons."

The school was erected by Messrs. Bowden, Edwards, and Foster, from designs by Mr. James Redford, at a cost of £4719; and is situated near the Botanic Gardens. The structure is assimilated as nearly as possible in exterior to the Tudor style of the time of Henry VIII. It covers an area of 577 yards, although from the circumscribed form of the land a frontage of only twenty yards could be obtained. It comprises sheltered playgrounds in the lower story, over which is a schoolroom, 40 ft. by 25 ft.; dining-hall, 29 ft. by 20 ft.; boys' dormitory, 40 ft. by 25 ft.; girls' dormitory, 48 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft.; sick ward, lavatories, committee-room, nurses' rooms, apartments for the housekeeper and domestic servants, &c., with fireproof staircases.

## THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES.

RAILWAY communication is at length established between the northern and southern banks of the Thames at London; for we suppose Pimlico must now be held as included in the modern Babylon. The bridge which affords us this accommodation (greatly needed by dwellers in the western suburbs, or rather by travellers from those regions) has just been completed by the Brighton Railway Company, who have established a station in Victoria-street. The bridge is of iron. Built with more regard to strength than beauty, it is still a tolerably neat structure, contrasting forcibly with that much-derided essay in the Chinese style, the suspension-bridge at Chelsea. The eye takes in both bridges at a glance, and thus the contrast is felt to be the more remarkable.

The train destined first to cross the Thames in the regular way of traffic signalled itself on Monday week, when the station and bridge were opened to the public for an excursion to Brighton.



NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES AT PIMLICO.

## THE PRISONS OF NAPLES.

LORD LLANOVER has just sent home a description of a visit paid by him to the prisons of Naples. "Every species of suffering that the ingenuity of tyranny could devise," writes his Lordship, "seemed to have been inflicted on the prisoner. There is one cell so low as not to admit of an upright posture. In this cell was confined a priest named Saro. He was a cousin to Agesilaus Milano, and, being his cousin, and for no other reason that I could learn, he was suspected of being implicated in a conspiracy with his cousin. I was told that a sort of wall was built in one corner of the cell, out of which inclosure the prisoner could not stir, and at different periods vases containing the filthiest matter were emptied upon him." At the Prefettura "we passed under an arch into a sort of vestibule, without doors or any current of air, or apparently any drain, where the filth was running over the pavement and the stench dreadful. Beyond these horrible places, which we passed on our right and left, there appeared in the wall a door, which the officer unlocked. We were then shown into a room about twenty feet square, without any light or air, and in which the stench was so bad that not one of the party could remain in the room for literally one minute, and yet this room had been cleaned out and is not now in use. What must have been its condition when the tyrannies practised by the late King were in full operation! But in this room were placed persons of all degrees suspected of political or other offences. They were left there for days without any trial or any inquiry, and we were informed by one of the officers that instances had been known of persons so incarcerated who, when taken out at the expiration of eight or ten days, had been partially devoured by the rats, which swarm in this charnel-house! Such is the state of the 'lock-up' of the Prefettura." In the prison of Santa Maria Apparata was the cell of Poerio—not, like that in which he was visited by Mr. Gladstone at Nisita, provided with an unglazed window, but so closed that "no air could be admitted," and the light could only enter through "four round holes of about an inch in diameter." At St. Elmo Lord Llanover was shown "a sort of well, in which a man could only just stand without moving from right to left, and which we were told was constructed by order of the King." A subsequent visit to Ischia supplies few additional details, except the fact that the chambers there were swarming with vermin, and a noble trait in the character of Poerio, who "did much for his fellow-prisoners," and, since it was permitted to purchase extra food beyond the wretched prison allowance, "shared with them all he had." The recall of Tarquin or of James II. was not more dreaded than the recall of Francis to Naples. "Many difficulties," says Lord Llanover, "surround the state of affairs here; but upon one point the people are unanimous, and that is the earnest hope and belief that the reign of the present dynasty is brought to a close."

## EXTRAORDINARY PROSECUTION.

A REMARKABLE prosecution was conducted last week at the Norfolk Petty Sessions by a certain reverend personage, Edward Pote Neale by name, Vicar of Horsey, who charged Joseph Fish and Ann Nockolds, two of his parishioners and parties in humble condition, with having been "guilty of indecent behaviour in the churchyard of the said parish of Horsey, by then and there singing on the way to and at the grave of an unbaptised child."

There was a full bench of magistrates, and several clergymen were present to witness the proceedings.

The prosecutor's evidence was to the effect that on Monday, the 27th of August, he called on a Mrs. Webster, mother of the infant in question, and told her he could not bury her child, as it had not been baptised. She said, "Then I shall have prayer and singing over it;" to which he replied that such a thing would be illegal, and hoped she would not think of it. "After a great deal of abuse from her I asked her, as a favour to myself, to have no singing, and she promised distinctly that there should be none." The prosecutor was subsequently cross-examined as to the "abuse" which, according to his statement, had been lavished on him, when all he could remember was that Mrs. Webster had said, "Now, you may talk about this sort of thing and the other as to the burial of this child; but I tell you what—I shall bury it in any part of the churchyard I like, and I shall have a minister there, and he shall come, as they have a right to come, in spite of you or any one." The funeral took place on the 29th, when the two defendants, who had charge of the child's body, after praying in the road, in order that the feelings of the clergymen might not be hurt by seeing them so engaged in the churchyard, carried it to the grave, singing a hymn on their way.

The defendants were represented by a Mr. Tillett, who argued the legality of their proceedings at considerable length. They had simply intended to carry out Mrs. Webster's request, that the child might not be "thrown into the grave like a dog." They were under the impression that the clergymen had simply protested against praying, and that singing would not offend him. Mr. Tillett, in conclusion, said:—"Words could hardly express the indignation one felt that the singing of a hymn, which, to say the least, was done purely with religious emotion, should be accounted a crime, and these parties branded as criminals. Persons singing a hymn thought guilty of indecent behaviour! One could scarcely help feeling that to refuse to bury an innocent babe was much more like indecent behaviour."

The court was cleared for a time, after which the Chairman said—"We consider an offence has been committed against the law by these parties in singing a hymn in the churchyard, and the fine we impose is merely nominal to show that it was an offence. We fine the defendants £1, and expenses 13s. in each case, or, in default, three days' imprisonment."

Mr. Tillett said he considered it his duty, under the 4th section of the Act, to appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

The room was again cleared for deliberation, and, after a considerable interval, the Bench announced that they would require the parties to give sureties, themselves in £40, and two sureties each in £20, to prosecute the appeal.

THE LATE STORM.—The recent gales on the northern coasts have been very severe in their effects. They raged with the force of a hurricane on the more exposed points of the Scotch coast. A large ship, called the *Agnes Anderson*, bound to St. John, New Brunswick, was blown on the rocks near Suaureur during the night of Thursday week, having parted from her cables. Two unfortunate men were drowned. The Swedish schooner *Emanuel*, from Bucche for Harburg, was totally lost on Rathay Head, some of the crew perishing. The *Guthries*, of and for Dundee, was also driven on the rocks near Rathay Head, and one hand lost. There are many other coasters reported to have been cast ashore; and near Fifeness a large-sized brig is said to have been seen to founder. The gale appears to have extended along the north-east coast beyond the Tyne. The schooner *Catherine*, Captain Taylor, was totally lost near Holy Island. The *Trio*, of Arbroath, was wrecked on the Fern Islands. The schooner *James*, of Montrose, founded in the Fairway, and another schooner, called the *New Happy Return*, went ashore on Holy Island, and was totally lost. The accounts from the Irish coast also speak of the severity of the storm. The *Wellington* steamer, for Glasgow from Newcastle, was wrecked in Ballintown harbour, near Londonderry; and the *Ann Mary*, from Sunderland for St. John's, was abandoned off Tory Island.—The gale appears to have swept the whole of the coast of the north of Europe; and the havoc amongst the shipping in the Baltic, where the storm appears to have spent its full force, has been truly awful. At Lloyd's a fearful list of disasters has been received—upwards of sixty wrecks having been entered in the books in one day. Among the more serious losses is that of the *Arctic* iron screw steam-ship, while on her usual passage from Hull and Grimsby to St. Petersburg. It appears that the ill-fated steamer was wrecked on the 4th inst., near Lemvig, on the coast of Jutland, and that four of the passengers and two of the crew were drowned.

A SELF-MADE MAN.—Mr. Matthew Uzielli died on Friday week at Ostend. He was one of those remarkable men who, from small beginnings, and by their own energy and vigour of intellect, have raised themselves into respect and fortune. His outset in life began in the French house of Messrs. Charles Devaux and Company, of London. The deceased gentleman began his career in the humble capacity of a clerk, at a salary, as we have heard, of 5s. to 7s. a week. His remarkable activity and ability for finance soon brought him under the notice of his principals, and at length raised him to be a partner in the house, a director of the South Western, the Great Luxembourg, and other railways at home and abroad.

## THE WAKEFIELD POISONING CASE

THE adjourned inquiry into this affair was resumed on Saturday. The following fresh evidence was produced:—

The Rev. Father You—*I produce the following two letters written by me for Miss Adamson:—*

Mr. J. Golding.

Sir.—As Miss Frances Adamson may now be considered to be on her deathbed, she desires me to write and ask you if it would be convenient to send £50 immediately, and in the remittances to state what money remains in your hands! She also requests you, in case of her death, to send the remainder to the Reformatory, Loughborough.

Sandal, Aug. 14.

Sir.—As Miss Frances Adamson may now be considered to be on her deathbed, she desires me to write and ask you if it would be convenient to send £50 immediately, and in the remittances to state what money remains in your hands! She also requests you, in case of her death, to send the remainder to the Reformatory, Loughborough.

The second letter was addressed to Mrs. Thorp, Cheltenham, and contained a request respecting some family arrangements.

Sarah Stringer, mother of the prisoner, examined—I am a widow, and reside at Dircar. My daughter Emma resided with the deceased for above two years in the capacity of domestic servant. On the morning of Miss Adamson's death I went to her house with a cart and box containing clean clothes. I occasionally washed for the deceased. The box in question contained clean clothes for my daughters Emma and Matilda. Prior to that I had never been at Miss Adamson's since last winter, with one single exception, when I called at the door a fortnight ago; but I only saw my daughter upon that occasion. Upon the day of deceased's death both my sons were at her house, but I saw neither of them writing. William cannot write, but James can a little. I heard no comments made respecting the property of the deceased. I saw a written paper lying on one of the tables, which I took and threw into the fire upon learning from Emma that she had been with it to the priest for his signature, which had been refused. I will swear that I was never in any room the day when Mrs. Bateson was requested to write her name on any document whatever. All that went away in the cart was our own property. I do not remember telling Mr. Fernandez, the attorney, that the deceased had left a will prepared by proper attorneys.

Matilda Stringer, one of the sisters who were accused of aiding and abetting in the capital charge, was next examined, but nothing particular was elicited except the admission that she (the witness) drew up the document purporting to be a will of Miss Adamson. It will be recollect that at a previous examination a witness named Hannah Bateson distinctly swore that one of the prisoner's brothers drew up the document.

James Stringer, the brother alluded to, was also examined, but he positively declared that he first saw the document in his sister Emma's hands. He did ask Bateson to sign it, but that was all.

Edward Hoyle, broker's assistant, proved removing all the goods from off the shelf in the kitchen the day before the sale of Miss Adamson's effects, but saw no packet of any kind. This is the shelf on which a man named Ellingsworth alleged that he found a packet of arsenic on the first day of the sale.

The jury, after consulting for three hours, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

## THE MURDER NEAR NEWCASTLE.

THE inquest on the body of Thomas Harrison, the bailiff who was stabbed on the 29th of September by a man named Lockey, at the village of Urpeth, near Newcastle, was concluded on Monday. The evidence was straightforward and uncontradicted. Mrs. Lockey said:—

I am the wife of Milner Lockey, and lived at Urpeth Mill. He worked at the coal-mines. On Saturday night, the 29th of September, about half past six o'clock, I was in the kitchen, and Thomas Harrison was in bed in the kitchen. Milner Lockey came in and said, "Now, honey, how are you coming on the night?" I said, "What has brought you down here the night?" He said, "You'll find it out before it's long." I said, "Don't you come here to make any kick-up, or I'll be forced to send for a policeman." Then he called me names. He sat down and put off his hat. He then came to me and worked with a knife about my breast and stomach. I knew afterwards it was a knife. He then stabbed me through the right thigh with a knife. It went in at the inside above the bone, and came out at the outside. I bled a great deal. My boy Samuel, who was in bed up stairs, came down and said, "Oh, Lockey, don't kill my mother, and I'll call you father." Mr. Harrison spoke and said, "Oh, Lockey, don't kill your mistress." Mr. Harrison got up in the bed, and I gave my boy a wink to go for help. Harrison jumped up and put his arms round Lockey's waist, and said, "Oh, mistress, take that knife out of the man's hand; he's run it through my heart." Harrison was bleeding from his breast. I worked on till I got the knife out of Lockey's hand, and popped it down into my breast. I put it in open. I could not shut it. I spoke to Mr. Harrison twice over, but he did not speak. "Lockey," I said, "thou's murdered that man;" and he said in reply, "Ay, I'll murder ye before it's long." Harrison sat down on the chair and never moved. Lockey took hold of me, and brought me away from Harrison. He said, "Now, we'll have a cup of tea together; and it'll be the last cup of tea we'll get." Harrison was then leaning on his hand. His elbow was on the bed. He never moved to my knowledge. He said, "I'll gan" through the hale fleet this night, for I know I'll be hung for this job." He told me to put the kettle on; so I took it to the door, thinking I would make my escape, and he followed me for fear that I should get out. He, in the meantime, asked me for the key to lock the door. I said, "Lockey, there's neither lock nor key on my door." He then took me in and put me on the chair. I asked him to spare my life on account of the fatherless bairns, and he said a second time, "I'll gan" through the hale fleet this night." I said, "Then let me go to the door for a few coals, honey;" and he never spoke. I went to the door, and saw Hart coming, and I flew out to him directly I saw him. Another man was with him, but at a short distance from him. I told him as well as I could what had happened. I think I told him Lockey had murdered the man. When Lockey and Hart were talking, I made away up the bank as far as ever I could. I could not run. When I got round the turn in the bank, I heard Lockey coming. He had not a hat on his head. He shouted two or three times "You —, take time" I called out several times, "I'll be a murdered woman this night." I shouted "Murder!" three or four times. I flew into Mr. Heslop's barley-field, and the gate was open for me. It is called the "Wheat-field," and is near the mill. I then got away from him, and I saw him no more. I think he went up the lane. Many a time I tumbled down on my knees that night. I went away to the colliery, and the first door I got to I went in. I gave the knife to a policeman. I tried to shut it, but could not. Mr. Harrison was a decent and well-behaved man from the time he came into my house. Lockey has ill-treated me before. I brought him before the magistrates at Chester for assaulting me; and many a time I would have been a murdered woman if it had not been for the neighbours. When he called on me a fortnight before he threatened what he would do. I never heard him use threats to Harrison. He asked him how long he was to "byde," but he said he could not tell, for he was looking for a letter every day to take him away home.

After hearing other evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Milner Lockey. The criminal is said to have always spoken of his wife with affection and respect up to the time of the murder.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM OPIUM.—The death of a child five weeks old was investigated at an inquest held on Monday at Chelsea. Eliza Pole, the mother, a single woman, living at Pratt's-buildings, Chelsea, stated that the child had for some time past had the thrush, and on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, last week, the child could not sleep, and cried continually. On Wednesday evening her stepfather gave her something, and told her to give the child a piece, as it would make it sleep for three or four hours. He broke off a piece about the size of a pin's head, and she gave it to the child. The child shortly afterwards went to sleep, but as the mother saw a change come over it she sent for a surgeon, who found that the child was dying. The child died next morning. He examined the stuff, a piece of which had been given to the child, and found it was opium. John Jones, the stepfather, was examined, and swore that he gave the child opium to send it to sleep. A man named Warwick, and a woman named Sewell, however, swore that they heard Jones threaten that if the child did not die he would kill it. Sewell's sister-in-law gave similar evidence, which Jones said was the result of a conspiracy to swear his life away. A surgeon was requested to make an analysis of the stomach, and to examine the head of the deceased, when an inquest was agreed upon.

PATERNAL CONSIDERATION.—The *Gazette de Cologne* states that, "in consideration of the Princess Clotilde having expressed religious scruples at what is taking place in the Papal States, the King, her father, has written to her Highness to assure her that the Pope shall not be disquieted, and that, if need be, his Majesty himself will protect his Holiness against any aggression."

## LAW AND CRIME.

THE disgraceful disturbances in the Church of St. George-in-the-East have met with a salutary check in a decision given by Mr. Selfe, the magistrate at the Thames Police Court, upon a charge against a person named Rowe, and described as a dock labourer, who was summoned for making a disturbance in that church. The offence was laid as against the recent statute provided expressly to meet such contingencies as have rendered the parish of St. George notorious. The defendant was in the habit of attending Divine service at the above-named church in the wooden shoes ordinarily worn by him in his daily occupation. It appears to have been his practice to leave the church upon the giving out of the text by the minister, making by his departure much chattering. He was accustomed, moreover, to join in the responses in a loud, conversational tone while the choristers were chanting them. In fact, he appears to have done as much as he could to interrupt the service, and, according to his own ideas, to evade the law against brawling and irreverence at the same time. On Sunday, the 23rd ult., having been directed by a churchwarden towards a pew, he intruded himself into a seat just vacated by the sexton, and, upon being requested to quit it, he seized upon the opportunity of creating a disturbance, by refusing to quit his position until hauled out by the authorities. These facts were proved, as also were others which are not without importance. It was shown that upon the interruption consequent on defendant's conduct the congregation stood up and got upon the seats to view what they must have considered as "the fun." One witness, a woman from among the congregation, swore that she "went there to see what was going on. No one went there to worship God." This announcement is reported to have been hailed by derisive laughter in the court. "I hope," said Mr. Selfe, "some go there to worship their Maker." "How can they?" returned the witness. "There is such a fuss and bother—choristers screaming, others coughing, and all confusion." Another witness, in answer to a question as to alleged bad language used by defendant, replied apologetically, "Yes, we all swear at times." This assertion was contradicted by the magistrate, but these answers at least prove the result of the religious system practised in the parish. While the clergy struggle for altarpieces, candles, choristers, and crosses, the congregation go to see what is going on, believe in the creed of "Yes—we all swear," and stand on seats to see one of themselves clattering along the aisle in wooden shoes. The defendant attempted to prove himself the victim of a conspiracy. "If there were one," said Mr. Selfe, "the clergyman, churchwarden, sidesman, beadle, and respectable parishioners had joined in it." He was glad that there was such a conspiracy in the parish. He had been found fault with for carrying clemency too far in these matters on former occasions. He terminated a long and most sensible judgment by condemning defendant to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Emily Stead, the starving girl who was remanded on a charge of obtaining two loaves under false pretences, was again brought up at Westminster Police Court, and was discharged, in the absence of a prosecutor. Several sums have been received on behalf of her and her family, and it is intended that she should proceed as an emigrant to Tasmania. Situations as domestic servants have been obtained for two of her sisters.

In a case of aggravated assault arising out of a dispute between two females, heard on Monday last, before Mr. Burcham, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence on behalf of complainant, who had been severely injured, is said to have "observed" that, although no doubt existed as to an ill-feeling between the two women, there was nothing to justify the use of a red-hot poker. There is a humour about this observation which reminds one of the famous lines—

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love;

But why did you kick me down stairs?

However, Mr. Burcham showed that he intended no joke, by sentencing the offender to six months' hard labour.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Saturday last Mr. Mansfield delivered his judgment on the question of the liability to toll of volunteers riding in hired public conveyances. A Sergeant of the 7th Middlesex, conveying ammunition to the practice-ground of his corps, was summoned for having refused to pay toll for the cab in which he rode. The words of the statute exempting volunteers from toll in certain cases specify "any carriage conveying volunteer infantry." A colleague of Mr. Mansfield had, in a similar case, given his opinion that this clause did not exempt from toll a public carriage hired by a volunteer for his own convenience, even for the purpose of proceeding to or returning from drill or exercise, as set forth in the Act. Mr. Mansfield, however, appears to judge differently:—

The volunteers perform an important public service at their own private cost. A necessary part of such service consists of assemblage for practice, and to pass along highways and through tollbars to the practice-ground is inevitable in most parts of the country. Such journeys as the one in question, therefore, are not undertaken for the private pleasure or advantage of those who make them, nor would they be made at all except for the public service. It is, therefore, easily conceived that the Legislature should deem it unwise to mult volunteers in the tolls of turnpike-gates on such occasions. It must be admitted that hired carriages or private carriages are not ordered by authority to be provided for infantry volunteers going or returning from exercise. I mean they are at liberty to proceed on foot, if they so please. But the object of the Act being, I presume, to encourage volunteering, it would be a strange anomaly to put such an interpretation upon very plain words as would have the precisely opposite effect.

The summons against the Sergeant was therefore dismissed with costs.

In a somewhat similar case brought before Mr. Corrie at Clerkenwell, in which, however, the vehicle used was a private van, the magistrate postponed his decision to await the result of an appeal on this question already standing over for the judgment of one of the superior Courts, upon the tollkeeper undertaking not to charge toll in similar cases during the interim.

One James Wildsmith, a gunmaker, who, although only twenty-one years of age, has a wife and child, was indicted for receiving £15 in specie, knowing it to have been stolen. The prosecutor's daughter, aged sixteen, was included in the indictment on a count charging both prisoners with having stolen the money. It appeared that the young man had eloped with the girl, who, as a preliminary, had stolen the bag, in which her parents, carrying on the business of a public-house, were in the habit of keeping the cash. The girl pleaded guilty, and was therefore allowed to give evidence against her fellow-prisoner. They had both been arrested at Liverpool, whether they had escaped from London, and where they were found on board a vessel about to set out for Quebec. A servant, one Johanna Manning, had assisted the misguided pair, whom there appears but too much reason to believe was the chief instrument in leading them into crime. Upon their flight the girl Manning received £12 15s. as her share of the plunder, and as a recompence for her aid. She was also examined as a witness; but her evidence was prevaricating, and was contradicted in a most material point by the female prisoner, who declared that Manning herself took the smaller sum out of the bag. The counsel for the defence contended that the whole transaction resulted from the infamous design of Manning, who deluded each of the parties into a belief of the other being madly in love, in order that she might share the plunder. The jury appeared to adopt this view of the case; and, although they found Wildsmith guilty of receiving, expressed their belief that Manning had sworn falsely. Wildsmith received a sentence of two years' hard labour, and the daughter is, by the consent of the Court, allowed to be apprenticed to a lady in business, who has promised to watch over her conduct. She is therefore discharged, under recognisances to appear when called upon to receive sentence.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The Admiralty (says the *Observer*) have decided upon commencing the building of another steel-plate ship of very large proportions, and fitted with engines of power calculated to give her a very high rate of speed. The new ship is intended to be 400 feet in length, which is nearly double that of many of our line-of-battle ships, and considerably greater than any other ship at present existing in the Navy. Every device to render her as nearly shotproof as possible will be adopted, and, as she is to be armed exclusively with heavy Armstrong guns of great range, she will be the most formidable ship afloat.

## POLICE.

INTIMIDATION OF WORKPEOPLE.—At the New Bailey Police Court, Manchester, before Mr. H. L. Trafford, three lads, named Broadbent, Syddall, and Wharnby, were summoned for intimidating Betty Whitehead, a power-loom weaver, employed at Messrs. Crossley's mill, in Failsworth.

Mr. W. P. Roberts appeared for the defence.

It appeared that one day in last September a number of persons assembled outside Messrs. Crossley's mill, and began to shout. On the evening of the 17th Whitehead left that mill, and, with others, went towards home. On passing the German Mill the three defendants and about two hundred others employed there began to shout, and called Whitehead and some other girls "knobstick." Wharnby ran after Whitehead and pulled her shawl off, and her comb from her hair. Syddall came behind, and kicked her, and Broadbent struck her on the side of the head with a clod.

Mr. Roberts called witnesses to prove that the defendants did not act as described, and when they had concluded, Mr. Trafford manifesting incredulity, Mr. Roberts said, "You place no reliance, then, upon my witness?"

Mr. Trafford—No; I do not.

Mr. Roberts (emphatically)—No; I believe you cannot. I believe your mind is closed against it. It is a horrible thing, and is felt by many in this place.

The Court then proceeded to hear similar charges against other persons. The evidence, however, was not sufficient in any of the cases to warrant a conviction. Upon the dismissal of these cases, Mr. Trafford remarked to Mr. Roberts, "It is possible that even I can dismiss."

Mr. Roberts—I was just commiserating your loss, and thinking what your feelings must be to have two of them taken away.

Mr. Trafford then called upon the three lads to stand up. He told them it was quite clear they had taken an active part in molesting Messrs. Crossley's weavers. There was no tyranny more unbearable than the tyranny of one workman over another. They were each liable to three months' imprisonment. It was a painful thing to him to send such children as they were to prison, but he could not help it. He should, however, give them a short time—seven days; and he wished it to be known that if those who had egged them on had been in their place they would have been imprisoned for a longer term.

The youngest of the boys, who appeared perhaps fourteen years old, began to cry; and the sight of his mother, who came to implore the magistrate not to send him to prison, only made him cry louder. At length he became so excited that he rolled about as if unconscious. The police then interfered, and the boy yelled frightened. After a scene of some confusion, and some intemperate language by Mr. Roberts, the prisoners' advocate, the boys were removed.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—A rough determined-looking fellow, well known to the police, who gave the name of Peter Vigo, was charged before Mr. Corrie with violently assaulting Mary Ann Palmer, and stealing her purse.

On Monday evening the complainant, in company with her nephew and sister, was passing near the tollgate at Islington, when the prisoner ran against her with great force and knocked her against the wall. Before the police arrived, two women, companions of the prisoner, came up, and he (the prisoner), after butting the prosecutrix in the chest, tore the pocket out of her dress, and stole her purse. As soon as the prosecutrix recovered herself and called for assistance, the prisoner became very violent, and struck her several hard blows on the body, the marks of which are still remaining. Her sister and her nephew were also assaulted by the prisoner, and much hurt. Information of the robbery was given, and prisoner was apprehended. When the prisoner was told to answer the charge he said he knew nothing to the matter, and endeavoured to escape.

Inspector Judge said prisoner had been several times in custody, and was one of the most desperate characters in the neighbourhood. The prisoner had been in custody several times for felony.

The prisoner said he supposed it was all right if the witnesses said it was so, but he should show that he was all right, and of these charges was as innocent as a lamb. He knew what was best for him, and, therefore, he should reserve his defence.

Mr. Corrie fully committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial, but he will be brought up this day to prove the former conviction.

THE GREAT SAUSAGE MYSTERY.—Joseph Pain was charged with stealing a quantity of organic matter, which was described in the police-sheet as "a quarter of beef."

It appeared that the prisoner was employed in Newgate Market, and gave the article in question to a carrier to deliver to a butcher named Hambridge. Soon afterwards the "quarter of beef" was missed, and ultimately traced to Hambridge, who said he had lost two quarters of beef in the market, and before he returned home he found an extra quarter, and on coming to town to ascertain whom he was to pay for it he found it had been stolen from Mr. Sketchley's stall in Warwick-lane.

In the course of the inquiry Sir John Musgrave asked for what purpose the curious-looking substance produced was used?

Hambridge said it was very good meat. It was all worth 3d. per lb.

Sir John Musgrave said he certainly would let his butcher know how cheap good meat had become.

Hambridge said it was used for many purposes, and among others for "sausages," which were sold again at 6d. and 7d. per lb.

Sir John Musgrave said he should be very sorry to partake of any sausages made of such meat.

Hambridge said the magistrate might have eaten worse meat without knowing it. He would not surely have a rumpsteak at 1s. per lb.

Sir John Musgrave said certainly not from the quarter of beef produced before him.

The prisoner, who had told Foulger, the officer, and the prosecutor several different stories, ultimately pleaded "Guilty."

Sir John Musgrave, with the concurrence of Sir R. W. Carden, committed the prisoner for four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and cautioned Hambridge against being mixed up with any similar transactions for the future.

It was intimated that the meat in question was of worn-out fifteen-year-old cows sent from Ireland to Bristol to be there slaughtered for the London market for sale in the shape of cheap steaks and sausages.

A FORTUNATE JEW.—A man named Barnet was a few days since charged at the Lambeth Police Court by a Mr. Asher Barnet with robbing his son, a clothes dealer in Melbourne, of a very large sum of money. Mr. Asher Barnet was formerly in business with his son in Australia, and at that time the accused was without means or employment, and a sort of companion to the young Mr. Asher. A few months ago the father received word from his son that the accused had bolted with all he could lay his hands on, and had started for England in the *Dover Castle*. The father accordingly took measures to ensure his arrest, and he was taken into custody at the Waterloo-road Railway terminus, with a considerable sum in gold and two Australian bills for £700 each in his possession. Mr. Barnet's daughter gave evidence that the accused was extremely poor while in Melbourne, and that, with the father's consent, he had paid his address to her, as far as lately as May last he wrote to tell her that he was too poor to come home and marry her. After several remands, and much evidence of an insignificant character, the magistrate was of opinion that there was no proof of robbery, and the prisoner was discharged, the whole of the property being restored to him.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH no political news of importance has come to hand during the present week, nearly all Home Securities have ruled very steadily; nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have continued trifling. Consols, both for Money and the Account now closed, have marked 93 1/2. Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock, for Account, has closed 29.

There has been an improved demand for money for commercial purposes, and the rates of discount have been freely supported. The market quotations for the best paper are as follows:

	Percent.
Short bills	31 to 32
Three months' bills	31 to 32
Four months' bills	31 to 32
Six months' bills	41 to 42

Rather more business has been passing in Indian Securities, at full quotation. The Old Stock has been 20 1/2, the New, 10 1/2.

The Five per Cent. Rangoon Paper has marked 93, the Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 10 1/2. The Bonds have sold at 1s. to 5s. and the Doubtless, 95.

Rather a large amount in gold—£136,000—has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes; but we have had an arrival of £14,000 from Australia. The imports from the United States are likely sensibly to diminish during the remainder of the year.

The dividends became payable to the public on Saturday.

Comparing with last week, very little change has taken place in the value of Foreign Bonds. The dealings, however, have been only to a moderate extent, and the following prices have been realized:—Brazilian Five per Cent., 97 1/2; Sixty-four-and-a-Half per Cent., 88; Chilean Six per Cent., 100; Mexican Three per Cent., 21; Grenada New Active, Three and a Half per Cent., 15; D. Deferred, 6; Peruvian Three per Cent., 73; Portuguese Three per Cents., 44; Russian Three per Cents., 65; Sardinian Five per Cents., 83; Spanish Three per Cents., 49; Turkish Six per Cents., 73; Dito, New, 58; Turkish Four Cents., 101.

The transactions in Joint Stock Bank Shares have been somewhat restricted, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm. Australia and New Zealand, 7s. ex div.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15s.; London and County, 30s.; London and Westminster, 1s.; National Provincial of England, New, 181; Oriental, 44; and Union of London, 25.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair demand, at full quotations. New Brunswick Six per Cent. have sold at 106 1/2; New South Wales Five per Cent., 187 to 187, 99 1/2; Ditto, 100 and upwards, 99 1/2; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 108 1/2; and Victoria Six per Cent., 106 1/2.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive, on rather easier terms. Australian Agricultural have been done at 27; Crystal Palace, 30; Great Ship 4; London Discount, 34; London General Discount, 18; National Discount, 32; Peninsular and Oriental Steamship, 20; Australian Land, 33; East and West India Dock, 121; London, 64.

In the Railways' Share Market there is considerable firmness to report, and last week's quotations are, in almost every instance, fully maintained.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

COAL EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat have been on the increase, but most of the smaller parcels have been in a very poor condition. Fine dry qualities have moved off steadily, at full prices; but low and damp parcels have sold at quite large losses.

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COAL EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat have been on the increase, but most of the smaller parcels have been in a very poor condition. Fine dry qualities have moved off steadily, at full prices; but low and damp parcels have sold at quite large losses.

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